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United States.  
Indian treaties and  
correspondence relating to











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TREATY OF 1763 SIGNED ON 2ND October 1763

## REFERENCE

Treaty concluded at Fort Mifflin on the 2nd day of October 1763 between Oliver Mowat, Esquire, and Arthur Lee, Esquire, Commissioners for the United States of America

### INDIAN TREATIES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING

TO THEM VOLS. I TO III

The United States will have peace to the Shawnee, Delaware, Cayuga, and Seneca, and receive them into their protection upon the following conditions,

which shall be  
inserted, report of

Article 1st. The Hostages shall be released and the Commissioners by the 1st of September

Separately Joined

The United States will all the prisoners who are taken by the said Indians, Cayuga, and Seneca, and in the late war from among the Children of the United States shall be delivered up.

3d. The Cayuga & Seneca Indians shall be secured in the possession of the lands on which they are settled -

4th. A line shall be drawn beginning at the Mouth of \_\_\_\_\_ Cross Four Miles East of Niagara called Oysterburg or Seneca Lake - the line, over the Lake owned by the Indians Cayuga and Seneca, from thence Southwardly in a direction along the western

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Serials Section



# Indian Treaties Vol. I

Draper: 23U:

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## TREATY AT FORT STANWIX, 22d October 1784

Articles of a Treaty Concluded at Fort Stanwix on the 22d day of October 1784 between Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States of America in Congress assembled on the one part and the Sachems & Warriors of the Six Nations on the other.

The United States will Give peace to the Mohawks, Cayugas, and Senecas, and Receive them into their protection upon the following Conditions.

ARTICLE 1st Six Hostages shall be immediately delivered to the Commissioners by the Said Nations to remain in possession of the United States untill all the prisoners white and Black, which were taken by the Said Mohawks, Cayugas, and Senecas or any of them in the late War from among the Citizens of the United States shall be delivered up.

2d. The Oneida & Tuscarora Nations Shall be Secured in the possession of the lands on which they are Settled -

3d. A line shall be drawn beginning at the Mouth of \_\_\_\_\_ Creek four Miles East of Niagara called Oyenuaga or Johnsons Landing Place, upon the Lake named by the Indians Oswego and by us Ontario, from thence Southerly in a Direction always four miles

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East of the Carrying place between Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Mouth of Tahosseroran or Buffalo Creek on Lake Erie thence South to the North boundary of the State of Pennsylvania thence West to the end of the Said North boundary thence South along the West boundary of the Said State to the River Ohio.

The said line from the Mouth of Oyouneya to the Ohio shall be the Western Boundary of the Lands of the Six Nations, so that the Six Nations shall & do yield to the United States all Claim to the Country west of the said boundary and then they shall be secured in the possession of the Lands East & North of the Same; reserving only Six Miles square round the fort of Oswego to the United States for the Support of the Same.

4th. The Commissioners of the United States in Consideration of the present Circumstances of the Six Nations and in Execution of the Humane and Liberal Views of the United States upon the Signing the Above four Articles will order Goods to be delivered to the Six Nations for their use and Comfort.

(Here follow the signatures and seals of the U. S. Commissioners and the Indians together with witnesses to the treaty.)





Agreement Made by the Commissioners of Congress  
with the Indians at Fort Stanwix the 23d of  
October 1764.

We the Subscribers Commissioners duly appointed by the  
Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of  
Pennsylvania for the purpose of purchasing of the Indians the  
Territory within the acknowledged limits of the Same State  
which hath not been heretofore purchased, do hereby promise  
and Engage as part of the Consideration of the Said purchase  
which is now accomplished to deliver to the Six Nations or  
Such person, or persons as they shall appoint, and who shall  
as a Voucher bring with him, or them, this our Obligation,  
Goods, Wares, or Merchandise of such assortments as the Indi-  
ans shall now direct to the Amount of One thousand Dollars at  
the Pennsylvania Line or near Tioga on the first Day of October  
next, Witness our Hands and Seals at Fort Stanwix this 23 day  
of October A; D; 1764.

(Here follow the signatures and seals of the commissioners.)



Agreement Made by the Pennsylvania Commissioners  
with the Indians at Fort Stanwix the 23d day of  
October, 1761.

To all people to whose these presents shall come. The  
Honorable John Atlee Esquires, and William McCoy and Francis  
Johnston Esquires Commissioners duly appointed by the Honorable  
the Supreme the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania  
for the purpose of purchasing ~~the~~ of the Indians the  
Territory of the acknowledged limits of the Said State which  
have not - heretofore been purchased Send Greeting.

Whereas the Six Nations (To wit) the Mohawks, Oneidas,  
Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscarrores, have this Day  
sold to the State of Pennsylvania all that part of the Said  
State heretofore unpurchased - beginning on the south side  
of the River Ohio where the Western Boundary of the State of  
Pennsylvania crosses the said River near the mouth of Beaver  
Creek, thence by a due North Line to the end of the 42nd, and  
beginning of the 43d degrees of North Latitude, to the East  
side of the East branch of the River Susquehanna; thence by  
the bounds of the Late purchase made at Fort Stanwix the 5th  
day of November 1708 to the place of Beginning in that the  
said Six Nations are by the same Sale excluded from the  
Priviledge of hunting on the Said lands now Sold, but that





on the Contrary the Liberty of Hunting on the Said Lands are expressly Reserved to them.

In Testimony whereof we have set our Hands and Seals at  
Port Stanwix the 23d day of October 1784 -

(Here follow the signatures of the commissioners etc.)





p. 22.

Extract of Letters from Col. McKee to Sir John Johnson, Bart.

Detroit 24th April 1785

I have received the inclosed Copy of Articles of Agreement made between the American and Indians at Beaver Creek, which by accounts from the Indian Country is likely to breed great confusion amongst them, blaming each other for consenting thereto, it is certainly contrary to their Intention and promise to their Confederates when they set out to go there. I understand they are now about to retard by Messages the advances into their Country till they have time to make it known to all the Nations concerned but it is not probable that those who have exacted such terms from them will be disposed to pay much regards to their remonstrances.

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pp. 22-23.

Detroit May 29th, 1785

I have received and forwarded Articles of Agreement entered into at a late Council held at Beaver Creek by the American Commissioners and Indians and lately Chiefs are arrived from Sandusky with whom a Meeting was held the 26th Inst when they



produced a large Belt with the figure of a House and thirteen persons on it representing the United States, with several other Belts and Strings of Wampum the purpose of which as explained by them is a recapitulation of the injurious Conduct of the Indians towards the Americans in the War, with the ample means in their power now to retaliate should the Indians refuse to Comply with their proposals, together with the impotency and incapacity of the English to afford them any farther Assistance or protection whatever, and finishing in the humane and liberal principles of Granting them Peace on Relinquishing their Country, throwing themselves at their Mercy acknowledging their power, and Confining themselves to the narrow limits described and Generously allowed for their use. The impolicy of exacting or enforcing such terms upon the Indians was visible by the disgust shown upon this occasion by all Nations and the consequences that are likely to follow apparent. Several Deputations are gone from the Delawarees & Shawanese to Council with the Western Nations this Spring since the particulars of the treaty has been made known to them. The intention of which I understand is to renew and Strengthen their former Alliances & Friendship as well as to Settle and insure such measures as may be Depended upon in case of an attempt to drive them from their Country.





From the Shawanese Chiefs to Col. McKee

Shawanese Town March 20th 1785

Received April 11th the following Message from the Indians.

Father, This Speech is from your Children the Shawanese, and  
"Ingoos, You Know the Windotts and Dellawares went to Council  
at Beaver Creek, where they met with a Man appointed by the  
American Congress to speak to them, as he said, who told them  
he was Glad to see them, that he had something to tell them,  
and that what was in his Breast he would Declare to them direct-  
ly, saying, what Lands do you claim in this part, I ask you for  
a piece of Ground, take pity on me, and Grant it, if you say  
you will, I shall give you a great many Thousands of Dollars,  
and not only that, but shall give your Children what they want,  
and will always continued giving them. The Dellawares agreed to  
their Proposals and gave them a Tract of Land from the Mouth of  
Little Beaver Creek across the Fall of big Beaver Creek to  
Cormacaga and Lake Erie.

The Windotts gave them from Little Beaver Creek the whole  
Shawanese Country the Line to run through A. McKee Esqrs. House,  
and the Standing Stone in the Miami River from thence to Capt.  
Pipes Line, and down to the Mouth of the Same River, The  
Americans gave to the half King & Pipe each a piece of Parch-  
ment and a Belt saying they might sit down easily on a Piece of





Land at Koolhassing. We shall be glad that the different Nations may not listen to any thing that the Hurons or Delawarees may say on behalf of the Americans as they have Sold their Lands and themselves with it to them.

The Speech sent us with one from the Six Nations, are going in three days to the Southward, and will be delivered by the Cherokees. Our Young Brethren will soon know the treatment they received at Fort Stanwix from the Americans.

The Belts that the Kayestray Tribe delivered last Spring, to let their Young Brethren we beg may be given back to them, with the Pipe, that they may put them to the intended use, if Occasion requires. We shall take it as a great favour, that they will be Strong and make good use of these Belts.

(Signed) Major Snake  
Captn Johnny  
Thos Snake  
Chinzy

Chinzy desires that Mr McKee will write to Niagara to let them know, he intends to go there as soon as the waters fall that any thing that may happen in this Country, will be able to inform them thereof, He will also please to write this to his Brother who is Captain Brants great Friend.

Continues



Father

You Now see Trouble is coming upon us fast, we think it nigh at hand, the Virginians are Settling our Country, & Building Cabbins in Every Place, We hope You will take Compassion upon us, acquaint our Young Brethren the Lake Indians and the Six Nations of our Situation, that the Americans intend to pay us a Visit early this Spring, when the Grass is four Inches High.

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Substance of what the Americans Said to the Delawares

You know very well that the Virginians called us to their Council, and we were obliged to go. - They desired us to listen to the, and told us they had beaten the English, the Six Nations and every body they fought against, and you Delawares with the rest. They said the Great Spirit was on their side by which they had gotten all our Lands. Your Fathers (the English) gave us all the Land as far as the Mississippi and the big Lake, As we have beaten you we have got all the Country, if you had Beaten us it would have been the Same Case with us. - We are as strong as an Hickory Tree that is not to be overpowered, we had no Assistance in beating you from either French or Spaniards, we have done it ourselves as well as to all our other Enemies. We are now the only people to be believed and to us along you must now Listen. -





Dollawares we do not shake hands with You untill you assemble all your Chiefs and bring all our Flesh and Blood here that are amongst you, that then we may fix on the minute to gifts, if it is our choice. We are going to fix a Block house at Lower Sandusky, another at the big Miami River, and then survey our lands and place people thereon then let us see who dare say any thing against it.

Father

This is what the Americans told us, we shall be glad to know from you whether it is true or not. We take the earliest opportunity to inform you, if it is we shall soon be obliged to listen to them. We shall be glad to hear from you, and what news you may have from Quebec, as we expect the Americans upon us very Soon.

We must now let ~~us~~ you know that we are going to the Miami, you are Sensible we have been long in Friendship with them, which we are now going to strengthen after which we shall tell them what the Americans told us. We understand that we are all to meet in the Spring in our Fathers presence by that time we shall be returned from the Miami.

We listen to every thing you say, as yet, and shall leave our head warriors here that will do the same in our Absence.



We must now tell you that the Americans intend to be seen at Detroit, being now at Beaver Creek with Eight Hundred Soldiers, One Colonel, twenty Officers, and Some pieces of Cannon, being not Afraid as that Garrison belong to themselves, they will take the English by the Army and turn them out and tell them they have no Business there.

Father

We are Glad that you recommend it to us to give up the American prisoners, and hope that, you will be able to get ours from them, This is all we ~~heard~~ heard the Americans Say, we dont know what the half King may have to say to you, We received from them a Speech with a Belt of a fathom Long.

We let you know that the Pennsylvanians spoke good on your Side, and are like to quarrel with the other Americans for Doing so hard with us Delawarees.

(Signed) Weylondewyhing - lately from fort Pitt

where he had almost Quarrel'd

Duckanghelass





Articles of Agreement concluded in at Fort McIntosh  
the 21st day of January 1766, between the Commissioners  
Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the  
one part, & the Sachems & Warriors of the Windott,  
Dollawares, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations on the other  
Part -

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in  
Congress Assembled give peace to the Windott &c., &c., Nations  
of Indians on the following Conditions.

Article 1st, Three Chiefs one from among the Windotts and two  
from the Dollaware Nations shall be Delivered up to the Commission-  
ers Plenipotentiary of the United States, to be by them retained  
till all the Prisoners white and Black taken by the Said Nations,  
or any of them be restored.

2d. The Said Indian Nations do acknowledge themselves and all  
their Tribes to be under the protection of the United States, and  
no other Sovereign whatever.

3d. The Boundary Line between the United States and the Windott  
and Dollaware Nations shall begin at the Mouth of the River  
Quiahoga and run thence up Said River to the Fortage between that  
and the Tuscarawas Branch of Muskingum River, thence down the  
said branch to the Forks at the Crossing Place, about Fort Lawrence



thence Westwardly to the Portage on that Branch of the big Miami which runs thro into the Ohio at the Mouth of which Branch the Fort stood, which was taken by the French in 1752, then along the Said portage to the Great Miami, or Ani River and down the South East Side of the Same to its Mouth, Thence along the South Shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Quichawaga where it began.

4th. The United States allotted all the Lands contained within the Said Lines to the Windott and Delaware Nations to live and to hunt and to such of the Ottawa Nation as now live thereon, leaving and Reserving for the Establishment of Trading Posts, Six Miles in square at the Mouth of the Miami River and the same at the portage on that Branch of the big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the Same on the Lake of Sandusky where the Fort formerly stood, and also two Miles square each Side of the lower Rapids of Sandusky River which Posts and Lands annexed there shall be to the use and Under the Government of the United States.

5th. If any Citizen of the United States or other Person not being Indians shall attempt to Settle on any of the Lands allotted to the Windott and Delaware Nations in this Treaty except on the Lands Reserved to the United States by the preceeding Article each person Shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish the Offenders as they please.





Article 6th. The Indians who sign this Treaty as well in behalf of all the Tribes as of themselves do hereby acknowledge the Lands East, South and west of the Lines described to the 3d Article as far as the said Indians formerly Claimed, the same belong to the United States, and none of their Tribes shall presume to Settle upon the Same or any Part of it.

7th. The post of Detroit with a District beginning at the Mouth of the River Raisin the west end of Lake Erie, and running West six Miles up the Southern Branch of the Said River thence Northerly always Six Miles west of the Strait till it Strikes Lake St. Clair shall be also restor'd to the Sole use of the States.

8th. In the Same Manner the post of Michilimackinac with its Dependancies and 120 Miles Square about the Same, be reserved for the Use of the United States.

9th. If any Indian or Indians shall commit a Robbery or ~~Murder~~ Murder on any Citizen of the United States the Tribe to which he shall belong to, shall be bound to deliver him over to the nearest Post, to be punished according to the Ordinance of the Congress.

10th. The Commissioners of the United States in pursuance of the Humane and Liberal Views of Congress upon this Treaty being



Signed will direct Goods to be Distributed among the different Tribes for their Use and Benefit.

Seperate Article. It is agreed that the Delaware Chiefs (Colo. Henry) Hengui, Custrolus or big Cat, Capt. White eyes who took up the Hatchet for the United States during the War and their Families shall be Received into the Delaware Nation in the same Situation and Rank as before the War and enjoy their due Portion of the Lands given to the Windotts & Delaware Nations, in this Treaty and all the other Benefits of the Same as fully as if they had never taken part with America or as any other Person belonging to their Nations.





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GREAT BRITAIN: NOVEMBER 19, 1794

The Jay Treaty. Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, signed at London November 19, 1794, with additional article. Original in English. Submitted to the Senate June 8, 1795. Resolution of advice and consent, on condition, June 24, 1795. Ratified by the United States August 14, 1795. Ratified by Great Britain October 28, 1795. Proclaimed February 29, 1796.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannick Majesty; - and The United States of America, by Their President, with the advice and consent of Their Senate.

His Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation to terminate their Differences in such a manner, as without reference to the Merits of Their respective Complaints and Pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding: And also to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between Their respective Countries, Territories and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; They have

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From: Hunter Miller (ed.), Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, vol. II. United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1931.



respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the said Treaty, that is to say, His Britannick Majesty has named for His Plenipotentiary, The Right Honourable William Wyndham Baron Grenville of Gotten, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and The President of the said United States, by and with the advice and Consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for Their Plenipotentiary The Honourable John Jay, Chief Justice of the said United States and Their Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty who have agreed on, and concluded the following Articles.

Article 1.

There shall be a firm inviolable and universal Peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between His Britannick Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns and People of every Degree, without Exception of Persons or Places.

Article 2.

His Majesty will withdraw all His Troops and Garrisons from all Posts and Places within the Boundary Lines assigned by the Treaty of Peace to the United States. This Evacuation shall take place on or before the first Day of June One thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and all the proper Measures shall in the interval be taken by



concert between the Government of the United States, and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said Posts: The United States in the mean Time at their discretion extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or Jurisdiction of the said Posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their Effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their Lands, Houses, or Effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said Boundary Lines shall not be compelled to become Citizens of the United States, or to take any Oath of allegiance to the Government thereof, but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their Election within one year after the Evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become Citizens of the United States.

### Article 3.

It is agreed that it shall at all Times be free to His Majesty's Subject, and to the Citizens of the United States, and also to the





Indians dwelling on either side of the said Boundary Line freely to pass and repass by Land, or Inland Navigation, into the respective Territories and Countries of the Two Parties on the Continent of America (the Country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this Article does not extend to the admission of Vessels of the United States into the Sea Ports, Harbours, Bays, or Creeks of His Majesty's said Territories; nor into such parts of the Rivers in His Majesty's said Territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest Port of Entry from the Sea, except in small vessels trading bona fide between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any Frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the Sea into the Rivers of the United States, beyond the highest Ports of Entry for Foreign Vessels from the Sea. The River Mississippi shall however, according to the Treaty of Peace be entirely open to both Parties; And it is further agreed, That all the ports and places on its Eastern side, to whichever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic Ports or Places of the United States, or any of the Ports or Places of His Majesty in Great Britain.



All Goods and Merchandize whose Importation into His Majesty's said Territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the Citizens of the United States, and such Goods and Merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other Duties than would be payable by His Majesty's Subjects on the Importation of the same from Europe into the said Territories. And in like manner, all Goods and Merchandize who Importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpose of Commerce be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by His Majesty's Subjects, and such Goods and Merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other Duties than would be payable by the Citizens of the United States on the Importation of the same in American Vessels into the Atlantic Ports of the said States. And all Goods not prohibited to be exported from the said Territories respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the Two Parties respectively, paying Duty as aforesaid.

No Duty of Entry shall ever be levied by either Party on Peltries brought by Land, or Inland Navigation into the said Territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper Goods and Effect of whatever nature, pay for the same any Import or Duty whatever. But Goods in Bales, or other large Packages unusual among Indians shall not be considered as Goods belonging bona fide to Indians.





No higher or other Tolls or Rates of Portage than what are, or shall be payable by Natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no Duties shall be payable on any Goods which shall merely be carried over any of the Portages, or carrying Places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately reloaded, and carried to some other Place or Places. But as by this Stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the Portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this Exemption from Duty shall extend only to such Goods as are carried in the usual and direct Road across the Portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper Regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any Frauds in this respect.

As this Article is intended to render in a great Degree the local advantages of each Party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to Friendship and good neighborhood, It is agreed, that the respective Governments will mutually promote this amicable Intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial Justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended, to all who may be concerned therein.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is all of the Jay Treaty which concerned the Western Lands.



TREATY OF GREENE VILLE

(August 3, 1795)

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all whom these Presents shall come - Greeting.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United State of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias was made and concluded on the Third day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety five by Anthony Wayne, Major General Commanding the Army of the United States, duly authorized thereto, on the one part, and the Sachems and war Chiefs of the before-mentioned Nations and Tribes of Indians whose names are thereunto signed on the other part; which Treaty is in the form and words following viz:

A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias.

To put an end to a destructive War to settle all controversies and to restore harmony & a friendly intercourse between the said United States and Indian Tribes; Anthony Wayne Major General, commanding the Army of the United States, & sole Commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said



tribes of Indians, by their Sachems Chiefs, and Warriors met together at Greene Ville the Head Quarters of the said Army, have agreed on the following Articles; which, when ratified by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 1st Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, & shall be perpetual, and a friendly intercourse shall take place, between the said United States and Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 2nd All prisoners shall on both sides be restored. The Indians, prisoners to the United States shall be immediately set at liberty. The people of the United State still remaining prisoners among the Indians shall be delivered up in Ninety days from the date hereof to the General or Commanding Officer at Greene Ville, Fort Wayne, or Fort Defiance, and ten Chiefs of the said tribes shall remain at Greene Ville as hostages, until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

ARTICLE 3rd The General boundary line between the land of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the Mouth of Cayahoga River & run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, thence Westerly to a fork of that branch





of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Lorumies store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, & St Marys River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie, thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash, then South Westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river Opposite the Mouth of Kentucke or Cuttawa River.

And in consideration of the peace now established, of the goods formerly received from the United States, - of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expences they have sustained during the War; the said Indians tribes do hereby cede & relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying Eastwardly and Southwardly of the general boundary line now described; and these lands, or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence, on the part of the said Tribes or any of them, of War or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof.

And for the same considerations & as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also Cede to the United States the following pieces of land;



to wit. (1) one piece of land six Miles square at or near Lorumies store beforementioned. (2) one piece two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Mary's River, near Girtys Town. (3) One piece six miles square at the head of the Navigable water of the Au Glaize River. (4) one piece six miles square at the confluence of the Au Glaize & Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. (5) one piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St Mary's & St Joseph's where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. (6) one piece two miles square on the Wabash River at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne. (7) one piece six miles square at the Ouatanon or old Wee'a Towns on the Wabash river. (8) One piece twelve Miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the Lake at the foot of the rapids. (9) one piece six Miles square at the Mouth of the said River, where it empties into the Lake. (10) One piece six Miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a Fort formerly stood. (11) One piece two Miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky River. (12) The Post of Detroit & all the land to the North the West and the South of it, of which, the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the River Rosine on the South, Lake St Clair on the North, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles





distant from the West end of Lake Erie, and Detroit River. (13) The Fort of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the Island, on which that Fort stands and the main land Adjacent of which the Indian title has been extinguished by Gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and a piece of land on the Main to the North of the Island, to measure six miles on Lake Huron or the Strait between Lakes Huron & Michigan & to extend three miles back from the water of the Lake or strait, and also the Island de Bois Blanc being an extra and Voluntary gift of the Chippewa Nation. (14) One piece of land Six Miles Square at the mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the South West end of Lake Michigan, where a Fort Formerly stood. (15) One piece twelve miles square at or near the Mouth of the Illinois River, emptying into the Mississippi. (16) One piece six miles square at the old Floriss Fort & Village, near the South end of the Illinois Lake on said Illinois river. And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the lands hereby Ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said Tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to the terms of this treaty.

And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and by Water, as one and the



other shall be found Convenient, thro' their Country, along the chain of Posts herein before mentioned; that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid at or near Laramie store, thence along said portage to the St Mary's and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie. - again from the commencement of the portage at or near Laramie store along the portage from thence to the river Au-Claiuse, and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance. - again from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky River and down the same to Sandusky bay & Lake Erie, & from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake; and from thence to Detroit. Again from the mouth of Chicago, to the Commencement of the portage, between that River & the Illinois's, & down the Illinois River to the Mississippi- also from Fort Wayne along the portage aforesaid which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States the free use of the harbours and mouths of Rivers along the Lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering Vessels and boats, & liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE 4th In consideration of the peace now established, and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding Article by the said tribes of Indians, & to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering



this peace strong and perpetual: the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands Northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi and westward & southward of the great Lakes & the waters uniting them; according to the boundary line Agreed on by the United States & the King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the Year 1763. But from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land, are explicitly excepted. 1st The Tract of One hundred and fifty thousand Acres near the mouth of the river Ohio, which has been Assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his Warriors. 2d The post of St Vincennes on the river Wabash, & the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d The lands at all other places in possession of the French people & other white Settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned in the 3d Article; And 4th The Post of Fort Massac toward the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land are excepted the said tribes relinquish all the title and Claim which they or any of them may have.

And for the same considerations & with the same Views, as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of Twenty thousand Dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby Acknowledge and henceforward every year forever the United States will deliver at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods,





suited to the Circumstances of the Indians of the Value of Nine Thousand five hundred Dollars; reckoning that value at the first cost of the Goods in the City or place in the United States, where they shall be procured.

The tribes to which these goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following.

1st To the Wyandots, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 2d To the Delawares, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 3d To the Shawnees, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 4th To the Miami, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 5th To the Ottawas, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 6th To the Chipewas, the amount of One Thousand Dollars. 7th To the Potawatimes, the amount of One thousand Dollars. 8th And to the Kickapoo, Weas, Moll river, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes, the amount of Five hundred Dollars each.

Provided, That if either of the said tribes shall hereafter at an Annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry and other Utensils convenient for them, & in compensation to useful Artificers who may reside with or near them, & be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the Subsequent Annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE 5th To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian Lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth



Article, it is now explicitly declared that the meaning of that relinquishment is this. The Indian tribes who have a right to these lands are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States: but when these tribes or any of them shall be disposed to sell their lands or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States. - and untill such sale the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all Citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE 6th If any Citizen of the United States or any other white person or persons shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such Citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States, and the Indian tribe on whose land the Settlement shall be made, may drive off the Settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall think fit and because such settlement made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them, as well as to the Indians; the United States shall be at liberty to break them up & remove and punish the Settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indians lands herein before stipulated.





ARTICLE 7th The said tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States without hindrance or molestation so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

ARTICLE 8th Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons with their property as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade & to their Agents & Servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at any of their towns or hunting Camps as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose under the hand and seal of the superintendant of the Department of the Ohio, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses; to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade, and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof his license shall be taken from him; and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader without such license the said Indians shall take and bring him before the Superintendent or his Deputy to be dealt with according to law. And to prevent impositions by forged licenses, the said Indians shall at least once a year give information to the Superintendent or his deputies



of the names of the traders residing among them.

ARTICLE 9th. That the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the said Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other; by the said Indian tribes or any of them to the President of the United States or the Superintendent by him Appointed; and by the Superintendent or other person appointed by the President to the principal chiefs of the said Indian tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent Measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace & friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision in the Case, to the Satisfaction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes mediate a War against the United States or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned tribes or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the General or Officer Commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any tribe with hostile intentions against the United States or either of them attempt to pass thro' their Country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the General or Officer Commanding, as soon as possible, that all causes of Mistrust and Suspicion may be avoided



between them and the United States: in like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge: and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same; that the Friendship between them may be Uninterrupted.

ARTICLE 10th All other Treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them since the treaty of 1783 between the United States, and Great Britain, that come within the Purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become Void.

In Testimony whereof the said Anthony Wayne, and the Sachems and War Chiefs of the before mentioned nations and tribes of Indians have herunto set their hands and Affixed their seals.

Done at Greens Village in the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio on the third day of August One Thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety five.

ANTHONY WAYNE (L. S.)

Here follow the names and seals of the  
Indian Chieftains.





INDIAN TREATIES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

THE

VOL. II

Transcribed from the Dwyer MSS, vol. 230 by Richard C. Tappan

NOTE: These documents are restricted to  
the use of the Ohio State Archaeological and  
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way Board.



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Document: 230:

p. 24.

Extract of Letters from Col. McKee to Sir John Johnson, Bart.,  
continued:

Detroit August 6th 1785

We have received accounts that Congress have pass'd a Resolution Settling the Lands within the Boundaries claimed by their Commissioners at the treaty hold at Beaver Creek, which has caused so much uneasiness and discontent among the Indian Nations, and it is said their design is to have it Lay'd out into tracts six Miles square and Sold at public Auction, directions having been already given to their Geographer General for the purpose. some Moravians lately from Fort Pitt bring this Account and that their Old Towns are Reserved to them. We are likewise informed that other Treaties are on foot, with the Ohio, and Wabash Indians - and that a General Clark is appointed to Negotiate this Business, the preparations of troops making for this Service has Alarmed the Indian exceedingly, being averse to Meeting them, on Account of the advantages they say have been taken of them both at Fort Stovin and Beaver Creek. - It is indeed evident that the transactions at those two Meetings can not be permanent, as it



will be found that refractory Tribes will never tamely submit to be deprived of A Country on which they think their existence depends.





Draper: 230:

p. 25.

Brothers the Miamis & Texas

Your Brothers of Virginia in their Great Council desirous of brightening the Chain of Friendship between you and them, have appointed George Washington, Thomas Walker, James Wood, Andrew Lewis, John Walker & Adam Stephen Esquires, or any three of them Commissioners, to meet the Chiefs of the different Nations, on the Ohio and Lakes, at Fort Pitt in forty Six days from this time, in Order to ratify and Confirm the peace concluded by the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore with the said Indians, and have Ordered me to come to this place, to assure you that their Hearts are good towards you, and that they desire to conclude a peace with all the Indians, so that your Children and our may hereafter live in the Greatest Friendship: to give you a kind Invitation to their Council Fire and that they will endeavor to give you a hearty Welcome.

Brothers

I have lately heard with great Concern that some people who I consider to be Enemies as well to you as us, have endeavored to make you believe, that the people of Virginia intended to Strike (p. 26.) Your Nations, this you may be sure is the greatest Falsity, as I can with truth assure you that



they desire to live in the strictest Friendship, with all  
Indians while they continue peaceable with us.

Brothers the Tawas

It is with great pleasure I take this opportunity in the  
name of my Countrymen to return you thanks for the kind treat-  
ment Given by your Nations \* to one of our young brothers who  
was delivered into Your Hands last Summer by the Shawanese and  
to assure you that if any of your people Should ever fall into  
our Hands they will meet with the Same Friendly treatment.

A String of white Wampum to each nation

Wandot Town 27th July 1775

\* Young Field son of Major Field

Sign'd James Wood





Printer: 220:

p. 27.

Detroit September 20th 1785

A Meeting held by the Several Nations of Lake Indians, Hurons, Ottawas, Chipewias, and Pottawatamies, at which were present, Messengers from the Nations upon the South Side of the Lake is to deliberate on messages received by them from American Commissioners to attend a treaty to be held on the 1st of October next.

Brotheron (Americans)

We acknowledge the receipt of your Messages Calling us to the mouth of the Big Miami river on the Ohio, to a treaty to be held there in ten days from this date - When we Consider that the important business that has been already transacted with you at Forts Stanwix & McIntosh has not yet had time to be made known and Determined upon, by the Nations Concerned in it through this great Country, we cannot help Expressing that you have been too precipitate in calling upon us, before the Affairs which we are now engaged in and have to settle amongst ourselves are finally settled and which are essentially Necessary to accomplish the desirable end of peace and make it permanent. (p. 28.) We are Equally surprised to find that you seem to take no Notice of the Ancient Council fires kindled by our Forefathers, where the



good works of peace can only be accompanied to mutual Satisfaction and the Sincerity of your hearts be made appear. - Your Messenger a few days ago arrived within Sight of the smoke of this Council fire and suddenly turn'd off to avoid it - when our Business is fully Settled and we are ready to meet you, which we hope will be by next Spring it will be at such a place as our Ancestors formerly met to Settle matters tending to their welfare and happiness.

A String of Wampum



Draft: 27U:

p. 28.

Message to the Half King.

The Chiefs of this Council having received your Message accompanying an Invitation from the Americans to attend a treaty to be held by them, that you have not considered well the purport of it, otherwise you would not have delivered yourself so hastily or rashly. Therefore they return it to you, desiring you may consider it wisely recollecting at the same time that your directions from this Council when detach'd to that Side of the Lake was to receive Speeches of Messages, and not determine upon them, but to use up & Lay them before this Council yourself to be Settled here, and that they now Expect your Conduct upon (p. 29.) this occasion will be such as to meet the approbation of all parties.

String of Wampum





Dapper: 23U:

p. 29.

Message to the Several Nations South side of the Lake

Brotheren

As we could not be prepared to meet the Americans agreeable to their Invitation to us, we have sent them our answer, which will be Communicated to you, In the mean time we are sorry to observe the pernicious Conduct of some foolish men amongst you who Contrary to our Desire & that of our Father continue to carry on Depredations tending to Destroy the quiet of the Country, as well as the good works the General Council of our Confederacy are laboring to accomplish. We earnestly therefore desire the wise men amongst you may exert themselves to restrain such head strong men as persist in following their own inclinations, as their bad behavior must in the end operate as much against themselves as those they are endeavoring to injure. We fill your Pipes with Tobacco, wishing you to consider well in your present Situation and trust that you will keep all your people quiet till the result of our General Council is known.

A Belt of Wampum with a Pipe of tobacco.



Document: 270:

p. 30.

Extract of a letter, McKee to Johnson, see p. 1.

Detroit September 25th 1795

The answer to the Messages lately received by the Chiefs of the Lake Indians is conformable to their former opinion, that they ought not to Meet the Americans in Council till proposed, and Some decisive Measures Settled by the Council of their own General Confederacy to enable them to treat upon equal and permanent terms, as they look upon every Agreement made with Individuals or Tribes who separate from the Alliance which unite them in one Interest, invalid and unjustifiable. - Their Opinion and example upon this Occasion will have its weight with the other Nations in this Country which will possibly reduce the assembling of Indians to a Small Number at this intended Treaty.





Document: 230:

p. 30.

Copy of a Speech delivered the 8th November  
1785 at the Council house at Wabikuniko by Pileosawa a Speaker  
of the Shawanese to American Messengers.

Brotheren (of the 13 fires)

The Wyandots~~h~~ and Delawarees met us in this Council House  
three days ago and delivered us the Sentiments of ten Great  
Nations who Speak (p. 31.) different Languages and live along  
the Great Lakes VII. The Wyandots, Ottawas, Chipewas, Pottawatamies,  
and their Confederates.

Brotheren

You sent Speeches amongst us last year to invite us who are  
of one Couler to the Council fire you kindled at Fort Stanwix,  
to the Peace, and other good things you said you had to offer  
us. Soon afterwards you kindled another Council fire at Beaver  
Creek to which you also invited us: But you ought to know this  
is not the way to make a good or lasting peace, to take our  
Chiefs prisoners, and come with Soldiers at your backs, this  
cannot tend to general good between us.

You now again Invite us to another Council fire at the  
Mouth of the Great Miami, your Messengers have gone through  
Several Nations; but we are aware of your design to divide



our Councils, We are Unanimous and it is not right for you to kindle Council fires among Brush or Hottles. Therefore we now inform you that at Detroit is the Ancient Council Fire of our forefathers there is the proper place, when we see you there we will take you by the Hand, which cannot be Sooner than next Spring. We must have time to hear from the other Nations to the Westward, nothing is to be done by us but by General consent, we Act and speak like one Man.

A String of Wampun & A Piece of Tobacco.



Draper: 230:

p. 32.

A Speech of the Six United Nations by the Speaker a Cayuga Chief  
Called the Fish Carrier at Fort Schlicher the 27th March 1786.

Brothers

We have calmly considered our present Situation, & in particular the State of our Affairs with the Americans, with whom we wish to live in peace & to bury in forgetfulness past animosities and ~~grievances~~ grievances for which we are all agreed on the following resolutions. We intend immediately to dispatch messengers to acquaint them with our determinations & to desire that some of their Confidential people may meet ours on the frontiers at a place appointed (perhaps Niagara), when we intend to demand from them with the Voice of the Six Nations the Deeds given to them at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix for lands given away by some of our people who had no authority to grant or dispose of them, or to settle any other matters finally with them - for which reason together with their acting in open violation of all faith and Customs of Nations by detaining our people hostages in time of peace, we look upon that treaty to be entirely Void. We will therefore offer them the papers in our Hands relative thereto and see both destroyed, that no future disputes may arise from them, this we are determined to put into execution. We intend to make them a generous offer of Such a tract of Land as we can





best spare & tho it may not be large, it shall be more than  
Sufficiently as to indemnify them for Such property as some  
of our foolish people may have received, and any other injuries  
thereby incurred; but which they and the World may be convinced  
of the Sincerity of our Wishes to live in peace with them, but  
which should they refuse and have recourse to unfriendly or vio-  
lent Measures, which Necessity and a Sense of our own rights  
may oblige us to oppose, we then (the Above proceedings Con-  
sidered), hope to Stand Justified in the Opinion of the World.  
We are in hope however from the rectitude of our proposal that  
the Americans will agree to it, & Settle matters Satisfactorily;  
but if this Should not be the Case, we must then insist that the  
13 United States shall call their people from our lands & immed-  
iately remove them from the encroachments they are daily making  
on our possessions.



Drap r: 230:

p. 33.

Father:

Last Fall the Americans our Brethren call'd us to the big  
Miami when we arrived they told us they had something to  
communicate for our future Welfare and that of our Children  
after us, But alas we heard nothing good from them, they told  
us that our Father had given us to them with our lands likewise,

The Commissioners assur'd us, that every thing in the  
Articles we now Send you, were agreeable to our best Wishes  
and more generous than we cou'd have expected from them, this  
induced us to Sign their proposals, but we find we have been  
ignorant of the real Purport of them till we returned here.  
(p. 34.) Our Hostages however that were detained by them are  
come home Safe, we inform you how they have deceived us, by  
telling us that the King of Great Britain had ceded the whole  
Country to them. We were not Sensible of the Error we committed,  
till our friend Elliott explained it to us.

Father

We request you'll be Strong and give us the best Advice You  
are capable of, in our present Situation, You see we never have  
been in more need of Your Friendship and good offices, we have  
been Cheated by the Americans who are Still Striving to work our  
Destruction, and without your Assistance they may be able to



accomplish their Ends. You have too much Wisdom not to be convince'd of this Truth, as well as we are. We earnestly request you will consider and Send us a Speedy Answer, In the mean time we Salute you & remain your Steady Friend.

Malsentha

Shado

Painted Pole

} Principal Chiefs of the Shawanese





Rever: 23U:

p. 33.

Articles of a Treaty concluded on at the Mouth of the Great Miami on the Northwest Bank of the Ohio, the thirty first day of Jan'y one thousand seven hundred, and Eighty Six between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America (p. 35.) on the one part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawanese Nations of the other Part.

ARTICLE 1st. Three Hostages shall be immediately delivered to the Commissioners to remain in the possession of the United States, untill all the Prisoners White and Black in the late War from among the Citizens of the United States by the Shawanese Nation or by any Other Indian or Indians residing in their Towns Shall be restored.

2d. The Shawanese Nations do acknowledge the United States to be the Sole and Absolute Sovereigns of all the Territory ceded to them by a treaty of Peace made between them and the King of Great Britain the 11th day of January 1764.

3d. If any Indian or Indians of the Shawanese Nation or any Other Indian or Indians residing in their Towns Shall commit Murder or Robbery or do any Injury to the Citizens of the United



States or any other of them, that Nation Shall deliver Such Offender or Offenders to the Officer commanding the nearest post of the United States to be punished according to the Ordinance of Congress, & in like manner any Citizen of the United States who Shall do any Injury designedly against any of the Shawanese Nations, or to any other Indian living in their Towns, and Under their Protection Shall (p. 36.) be punished according to the Laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 4th. The Shawanese Nation having Knowledge of the Intentions of any Nation or Body of Indians to make War on the United States, or their counselling together for that purpose they Neglecting to give Information thereof to the Commanding Officer of the nearest post of the United States, Shall be Consider'd as Partye in Such War, and be punished accordingly, and the United States Shall in like manner inform the Shawanese of any Injury design'd against them.

5th. The United States do grant Peace to the Shawanese Nation and do receive them into their favour & protection.

6th. The United States do allott to the Shawanese Nation Land within their Territory to live in and hunt upon, beginning at the South Line of the Lands allotted to the Windotts and Dellowares, at the Place where the main Branch of the Great Miami intersects said Line, thence down the River Miami



intersects said Line, thence down the River Miami to the Mouth of that River next below the old Fort, which was taken by the French in the Year 1752, thence Due West to the river de la Pense, then down that river to the river Wabash beyond which Line none of the Citizens of the United States shall settle nor disturb the (p. 37.) Shawanese in their Settlements and Possessions; and the Shawanese do relinquish to the United States, all title or pretence of title, they ever had to the Lands, East, West, & South of the East, West and South Lines before describ'd.

ARTICLE 7th. If any Citizen or Citizens of the United States shall presume to settle upon the Lands allotted to the Shawanese, by this treaty, he or they shall be out of the Protection of the United States.

In Witness and Testimony whereof the party herunto have jointly affixed their Hands & Seals the day & Year first Above mentioned.

ATTEST:

Alex. Campbell  
Wm. Finley Major  
Thomas Doyle Capt'n.  
Nathan McDonnell  
James Montgomery  
Danl. Elliott  
John Boyd  
James Rankin  
Nathl. Smith  
Isaac Tamm  
Jas. Sufferance

The Half King a Windott  
The Crane, dco.  
Capt Pipe a Delaware  
Capt'n Buckongholes, dco.  
The big Cat  
Amasey  
Koykoywiholithey  
Malcother  
Moss-wagonoke  
Mandison  
Madrugahucolied  
Michigomaw  
Nickinawoa

G.R: Clarke  
Richd. Butler  
L.H: Parsons

Commissioners for  
the United States  
for Indn. Affairs.





Driver: 23U:

p. 30.

Extract from a letter, McKee to Johnson, see p. 1.

I have been informed that the Army of Americans under the Command of Colo. Benjamin Logan Consisted of 868 men from the Settlements of Kentucky they Crossed the Ohio between the Mouth of the Scioto River and the Little River Miami, they made an exceeding rapid march and Surprised the Indians of two Villages Pickawillany and Meeuwigy, which they attacked at Midday kill'd ten Men and took 32 Women and Children prisoners, they proceeded to Walcutemohy which they burnt with several small Settlement of no Note. The Head Chief of the Meeuwigy was burnt and blown up with Gun Powder Set round him in small bags, Several other Chiefs were kill'd of the Nations Inhabiting the Country VIZ. Shawanese, Delaware, & Mingo, the above attack was made on the 6th day of October and Colo. Logan Sent a Message to the following purport on the Ninth, the day they Set out on their Return.

(See following page)



Dinner: 23U:

p. 38.

To the Chiefs of the Shawanese Nations.

I cannot wait untill the 12th Instant Circumstances Obliging me to Depart Sooner than I expected I take this method to inform all those who may be at War with the Inhabitants of Kentucky that if they will send a Messenger (p. 39.) who can be relied on to the falls of the Ohio and appoint a day on which they will bring the prisoners on their Hands, I will Exchange them and expect they will be well treated, if not you may be Assured that those I have in my possession will meet with Similar treatment and be conveyed to a part of the Country where they cannot be retaken or Redemmed without giving a proportionable Number of our people, and unless you comply with these terms you may Soon expect another Army in your Country in order to Destroy every Town on this Side the Lakes: Which I think it would be much to our Advantage to do.

Signed Benjamin Logan,

Commandant

I would have waited Longer but had no Certainty of your Coming.



p. 39.

A Speech of the Five Nations to the Western Indians Nov. 1766.

Brotheren and Nephews

You will remember that early last Spring we lighted a Council fire at Buffalo Creek expecting that all our Western Brotheren from every quarter would be present, but when we began to assemble at it, we found many of you Absent.

The Business that we had the beforous, was a matter of Such high importance to all of us (p.40.) of the Same Colour, that we thought it imprudent and too presumtuons to go on with it, whilst one Single Representative Should be Absent.

The Business concerned every Indian Nations welfare, of our general Confederacy.

Brotheren

As we were much Disappointed in not having a full Council at that time, we Sent you a Message, that with your concurrence we would light Another fire at Mahitandiy Village (Being most contrivall) which met with the late unkippy disaster. Notwithstanding we have been so often disappointed from different circumstances we are still determined to deliver to you the Opinions of the five Nations, on the present critical Situation of Affairs betwixt the Americans and the Indians.





Brothers and Nephews

We beg of you to listen with particular Attention to what we are now going to advance. I am Sorry to observe that we have all acted imprudently Since the peace was made with the Americans, in this observation we mean not to censure any one in particular, it alludes to us all. We mean not however to recapitulate our Several Misconducts, but now wish to adopt Such Measures for our future welfare as will seem most prudent to us all.

Brothers and Nephews

When the English desired us to be quiet, we had a Council at Sandusky at which it was agreed that in Matters of general concern to the Indians, we were to be of one mind, and one Council, that the different roads of our Messengers, Should be kept Open so that frequent intercourse might be Carried on between us, that whatever place was pitch'd upon for the Council fire the readiest Attendance might be given by us all.

You may likewise remember that at that time an invitation was expected from the Americans in which case it was agreed that our whole Confederacy Should attend and that whatever we Should agree to with them Should be permanent.

Some time after this, the expected invitation came to our quarter, and we immediately let you know and only Some of your Nations came, this created much confusion amongst the Five



Nations. Some of whom went to the Americans Council. The Americans very readily took the advantage of this and some other Small Councils, and began to draw lines upon, and set boundaries in the Countries belonging to the different Indian Nations.

Some of the young warriors being dissatisfied with this was the first cause of fresh ruptures with the Americans.

(p.42.) We now mean to communicate to you our Sentiments as we mentioned before, by which we will endeavor to inform You of the only expedient that we could devise for the Wellfare of the Indians in general, our Confederacy - when you have clearly understood what we intend to propose, we Shall then collect our Several Opinions, and adopt the easiest and most reasonable mode of Settling our present Discontentment with the Americans War Which Here is our belt to confirm our words.

#### A Large Belt

Brothers and Nephews

We take this Belt to renew the Confederacy formed at Sandusky between all the Indian Nations in general, and we hope that every Nation in this particular will follow our example - let us therefore firmly adhere to our former resolutions on this head and let no one thing whatever cause us to deviate from Unanimity in the management of these Affairs, in which our general interests and wellfare are concern'd. In which firm Unanimity I hope it is obvious to us all; depends our future Wellfare and happiness.



Brotheren and Nephews Pay particular Attention.

By this Belt we now reestablish the Great Council fire of our Confederacy that was kindled at Sandusky, let us by the Virtue of this emblem be (p. 43.) of one mind, let this create in us a fresh Idea, that when Any thing of importance required our exertions that they may be general and united - let all our Actions be attended with that Degree of Prudence, as to cause no remorse, or penitence, and these will never follow, if we abide by that uniformity of Conduct which we all agreed to at our first Confederate Council and provided no future separate Councils tend to disunite us.

A large black Belt with human figures represented hand in hand and a heart.

Brotheren and Nephews

We the War Chiefs of the five Nations have Opened to you our real Sentiments from the Bottoms of our hearts, the Word which we are now going to Deliver to you are the Words of our Sachems.

Sachems of our Confederacy.

You have heard the Sentiments of our principal War Chiefs, we have considered of them, and mean by this Belt to convince you, that we are of their opinion and mean to confirm what they have said by this emblem, we hope that you will all Assuredly agree with us in those Sentiments which tend so much to the advancement of our general interests, and hope that Nothing will lead you astray from that path of unanimity, which we so strongly recommend (p. 44.)





### Brotheren and Nephews

These are the Sentiments of the War Chiefs and Sachems of the five Nations, by this Belt we unite all and bind all, particularly to the Southward leaving only a small opening to the Northward for those Nations of our own Colour, who will in time become a further acquisition to our Confederacy and we earnestly request that no Nation will attempt to go out of this Circle, as the Opening is only intended, to fill up the Vacancy, and not to lessen, what is already taken in.

A large White Belt a fathom Long at each extremity a human hand in a position for Grasping.

### Brotheren and Nephews

We mean now to inform you of our intentions in Case of Necessity, we mean to cross at Fort Erie Some of us are now in readiness on that Side.

### A Belt

We mean that all the belts we have now Spoke upon Shall proceed from this Council fire to the different Nations and return to the Shawanese as they live the most central. (p. 45.)

### Brotheren and Nephews

We have now told you every thing, that we think Necessary in the present Situation of Affairs, for our interests we are certain that every Nation will be convinced that what we have advanced is true. Take but a cursory view of that large tract



of Country between our present habitations and the Salt water, inhabited by the Christians, and consider the reason why it is not still inhabited by our own Colour. It is certain that before Christian Nations Visited this Continent, we were the Sole Lords of the Soil. We were the Lord of the Soil, the great Spirit placed us there, and what is the reason why we are not still in possession of our forefather birth Rights? You may safely say because they wanted that Unanimity which we now so strongly and Repeatedly recommend to you. Our Forefathers cannot however be so much blamed as their Successors their days were not so much complicated as our own, they viewed their first Visitors with that degree of awe and Veneration that was ingrant of the Natives of such free air as they then Breathed. You are and we all were convinced that we were treating with beings like our Selves and who through the unanimity they were prudent enough to preserve, had so much the Superiority, and consequently none of the divided Efforts of our Ancestors to oppose them, had any Effect. Therefore, (S. 46.) let us profit by these things and be unanimous, let us have a just sense of our own Value and if After that the Great Spirit will that other Colours should subdue us, let it be so, we then cannot reproach our Selves for Misconduct. We hope Brethren and Nephews that you will not misunderstand the meaning of our Speeches, we wish you would understand, unanimity in our Councils on Matters that concern us all, if we make a War with any Nation, let it result from the Great Council fire, if we make peace, let it also proceed from our



unanimous Councils, But whilst we remain divided, every inconvenience Attend us. The Interests of Any One Nation Should be the Interests of us all, the Welfare of the one Should be the Welfare of all the others.

A Strong Black Warpan.

Brothers the Wyandotte

You are the ablest brethren we have in this Quarter, but we have never yet been able rightly to Distinguish your fire place, When ever we the five Nations came to you on private Business, You had one under your own roofs, we therefore now brighten your fire that we may See it at a distance if you look upon yourselves as a free people you Should keep a fire of your own.

A Black Belt.

(p. 47.) Brothers the Wyandotte

Since we have now brightened your Council fire we hope you will Act Accordingly, where business is to be transacted at it, we shall attend, if a fire is lighted on another place, for that Business, we ought all to Attend it also, we Once more encourage you to be diligent on this point.

Strings

We likewise desired the Wyandotte and Delaware to look out for a place for the Shawnee more to the Westward than where





they were formerly where that Night Settle A fresh.

### The Harons Answers

Brothers the five Nations

We have heard you deliver the Sentiments of your War Chiefs and Sachems at this Council fire place with other 3 Nations Attending, we Understand your meanings very fully and now return you thanks for your good Speeches, by which you renew every thing agreed upon at our Council at Sandusky, we find all your Sentiments very Just and reasonable and that they tend very much to the interest and Welfare of the Indians in general for which reason we again thank you. I hope that at this present time every thing will be accomplished (p. 45.) that has been intended, every thing would have remained in perfect Tranquillity long before now, but it was your Faults, Because when you took the Hatchet out of our Hands of the Warriors, you did not bury it, but only set it on One Side, we then covered it, but Nevertheless the foolish young men took it up Again, it is owing to that Neglect that we are now involved in the present troubles.

### Bunch of black Strings.

Brothers,

We have accordingly<sup>ly</sup> to your desire send both Shawanese and Delaware at the Glaine so that you See we Comply'd with all your requests.

Bunch black Strings



Brothers,

We have likewise paid Attention to the Fire place which you recommended us to keep under our own Roofs, we do now fire it at Sandathons Village, near the Mouth of the River Detroit.

Black Belt

The Delaware's Answer

Uncles the Five Nations.

We thank you for the Speeches of your War Chiefs and Sachems, we comprehend them clearly and find that they are very much adapted to (p. 49) the Interests of the Indians in general and this is very reasonable that every Sentence of them should be adhered to, we are exceedingly happy that your Ideas are so well founded and give you hearty thanks.

Strings Wampum

Hephows the Delawares.

We clearly understand your Answers and thank you for your immediate reply which you have given to the whole. We are happy that your own Hephows are so well pleased and that you think what we have advanced is for the interest of us all.

Brothers the Wyandotts

We are Sorry that we are obliged to Tell you in this pointed manner, that we are not Satisfy'd with your Answers,



you seem not to make that ample reply, that you might make for there certainly must be more upon your minds than what you have let out, we the five Nations are come this great distance to make our proposals and deliver our Sentiments, which we have thought for the best, & we should be sorry that any of our Brothers here present should want so much generosity as not to explain themselves fully and give their Opinions on what we have said, we must insist upon it that you the Wyandotts will be more candid upon this (p. 50) occasion and let us know you real Sentiments. If you have any better proposals, or Objectives to make we will be glad to hear them. you are the oldest Nation in this Quarter and you must be sensible that the Eyes of all the other Nations are upon you. It cannot be otherwise than that your minds must be heavy laden with Serious thoughts, it is surely expected, and you cannot be excused from speaking more fully on the present very interesting occasion, how is it possible you can have so little to say on a Subject of such great importance to us all.

A Black and White Bolt.

The Wyandotts Answer

Brothers the five Nations,

You were very right when you told us that we had not answer'd you fully, it is true we did not, and the reason is there were Only four Nations here present. I am Determined however now to tell you more than I did before. In the first





place let us propose an exchange of prisoners, and let the Shawanese collect the Whites Amongst them in order to Exchange for the prisoners which Colo. Logan took from them lately. In the next place we have now three Scouting parties out to watch the Motions of the Americans if I find they mean to pass us, we intend to (p. 51.) Stop on One Side. If they intent to get to Detroit, we do not know what May happen then if they mean to fall upon us, then I do not know how the Warriors will Act,

We have now brighten'd our fire, and we Shall keep it so, it burns quite fresh, and the Smoke of it reaches the Skies, therefore this fall we will collect all the Nations round about and determine on Something, good or bad, and then we hope to you will give your Attendance also.

- - - - -



Draper: 23U:

p. 51.

Speech of the United Indian Nations, at their confederate Council held near the Mouth of the Detroit River, Between the 28th Novr., and 18th., Decr., 1766.

Present

The five Nations, the Hurons, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, Twichtwees, Cherokees, and the Wabash Confederates.

To the Congress of the United States of America

Brotheren of the Thirteen United States of America.

It is now more than three years, Since Peace was made between the King of Great Britain and You, but we the Indians, were disappointed, finding ourselves not included in that peace according to (p. 52.) our Expectations, for we thought that its conclusion would have promoted a friendship between the United States and Indians, and that we might enjoy that happiness that formerly Subsisted between us and our Elder Brotheren. We have received two very agreeable Messages from the Thirteen United States, We also received a Message from the King, whose war we were engaged in desiring us to be quiet, which we accordingly complied with. During the time of this tranquility we were deliberating the best method we could to form a lasting reconciliation with the Thirteen United States - Pleased at the Same time we thought that



we were entering upon a reconciliation and friendship with a  
set of people born on the same continent with our selves certain  
that the Quarrel that was between us was not of our own making.  
In the Course of our Councils we imagined we hit upon an Expedient  
that would promote a lasting peace Between us.

## Results

We Still of the Same Opinion as to the means which may tend to reconcile us to each other, and we are Sorry to find altho<sup>t</sup> we had the best thought in our minds, during the beforementioned period mischief has Nevertheless passed bet een you and us. We are Still anxious of putting our plan of accommodation into execution which we Shall briefly inform you of the (p. 53.) means that Soon most probable to us of affecting a firm and lasting peace and reconciliation. The first Step towards which Should in our opinions be that all Treaties carried on with the United States on our part Should be with the General Voice of the whole Confederacy, and carried on in the most open manner without any restraint on either Side, and especially as <sup>the</sup> ~~Landed~~ matters are often the Subject of our Councils with you, a matter of the Greatest importance and of General concern to us, in this case we hold it Indispensibly Necessary that if any Cession of our Lands Should be made it Should be in the most public Manner and by the United Voice of the Confederacy, holding all partial Treaties as Void and of no effect.





Brothers

We think its owing to you that the tranquillity which Since the peace between us has not lasted and that, that Essential good, has been followed by Mischief and Confusion, having managed every thing respecting it, your own way you kindled your Council fires where you thought proper without consulting us, at which you held Separate Treaties and have entirely Neglected our plan of having a General Conference with the Different Nations of the Confederacy, had this happened we have reason to believe every thing would now have (p. 54.) been Settled Between us in a Most friendly Manner. We did every thing in our power at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix to induce you to follow this plan as our real intentions were at that very time to promote peace and Concord between us, and that we might look upon each other as friends, having given you no cause or provocation to be otherwise. Notwithstanding the Mischief that has happened we are Still Sincere in our wishes to have peace and tranquillity Established between us, earnestly hoping to find the Same inclinations in you.

Brothers,

We therefore wish you would take it into Consideration and let us Speak to you in the Manner we proposed, let us have a treaty with you early in the Spring let us pursue reasonable Steps, let us meet half ways for our Mutual Convenience we shall then bury in oblivion the Misfortunes that has happened



and meet each other on a footing of Friendship.

Brothers,

We say let us meet half ways & let us pursue Such Steps as become upright and honest men, untill Such time we beg that you will prevent your Surveyors and other people from coming upon our Side of the Ohio River. We have told you before we wished to pursue just Steps, and we are Determined they Shall appear Just and reasonable in the Eyes of the World, This is the Determination (p. 55.) of all the Chiefs of our Confederacy now Assembled here, Notwithstanding, the Accidents that have happened in our Villages even when in Council where Several innocent Chiefs were killed when absolutely engaged in promoting a peace with you the thirteen United States. Altho' then interrupted the Chiefs here present Still wish to meet you in the Spring for the beforementioned good purpose, when we hope to Speak to each other without either haughtiness or Menaces.

Brothers

We again request of you in the most earnest manner, to order your Surveyors and others that mark out Lands, to cease from crossing the Ohio untill we Shall have Spoke to you, because the mischief that has recently happened has originated in that Quarter we Shall likewise prevent our people from going over Untill that time, It Shall not be our Faults if the plan we have Suggested to you Should not be Carried into Execution.



Brothers,

In that case the event will be very precarious, and if fresh ruptures ensue, we hope to be able to extricate ourselves, and shall most assuredly with our United force, should we unfortunately be obliged to defend those rights and privileges (p. 56.) which have been transmitted to us by our Ancestors, - And if we should thereby be reduced to Misfortunes, the world will pity us, when they think of the Amicable proposals we now make to prevent the unnecessary effusion of Blood. These are our thoughts and firm resolves, and we earnestly desire that you will transmit to us as soon as possible your Answer, be it what it may.

Done at our Confederate Council fire at the Huron Village near the Mouth of the Detroit River, Decr., 18th, 1706.

Present

The Five Nations	Chippewas
Hurons	Pottawatamies
Shawenese	Twightwees
Delawares	Cherokees
Ottawas	The Wabash Confederates





Barren: 23U:

p. 57.

Richard Butler the American Supr., Intendt, Letter to the Wyandotts  
and Other Indian Chiefs.

Brothers:

I received Your Speech in the following Effect.

I am Directed by Congress to inform you and all the other  
Indian Nations who Join'd in the Representation made to Congress  
Dated 18th., December 1786 that Congress on the 13th., day of the  
present ninth July 1787, Received Your Said Representation and  
have taken it into their Serious Consideration and in due time  
will Send You their answer.

A String

Brothers,

I advise you to mind your Cornfields and hunting and to  
take Care that your Young men do no Mischief to our people, I  
Expect to have orders to Call the Nations together in a Short  
time to Council, I therefore wish You to Sit Still till You  
hear from me again.

To the Wyandotts half

(Signed)

King and Chiefs.

Richard Butler

Supr. Intendt. of Indian Affairs



INDIAN TREATIES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING

TO THEM

VOL.

III.

Transcribed from the Draper MSS, vol. 23U by Richard C. Knopf

NOTE: These documents are restricted to  
the use of the Ohio State Archaeological  
and Historical Society and the Anthony  
Wayne Parkway Board.



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Document: 220:

p. 57.

The Half King and Captn. Pipes Answer to Mr. Datlows Letter in Behalf  
of the United Indians.

Brothers,

You Desire us to mind our Cornfields and hunting and  
likewise to Correct our Young (p. 58.) men from doing any  
Mischief to your people, this is the Second Speech you Sent  
us upon the Same matter of Correction to our Young men, we  
have Accordingly done as you have desired us and shall do  
all that Lies in our power to Continue So. This comes from  
our hearts not from our Lips only what you hear from us at  
present.

Brothers,

I have kept in all our Warriors from doing any Mischief  
to you. We expect that you will follow our Example in the  
Same manner as we have done.

Brothers,

Be Strong and Keep in Your people from distressing our  
Towns In the South west quarters, as they have already done,  
it Seems very Strange to us that Such large Bodys of men  
Should Slip from you, it makes us doubt that you are Carrying



on a Confederacy with those people that Striken us every now and then.

Brothers,

We repeat again be Strong, and Correct your Young men, it Seems Very Strange that Such large Bodys of men Should Slip from you, Be Strong and prevent these bad evils, You tell us always in your Speeches that you will do so, we believe that it only come from your lips and not from your hearts, as it give us place to think so, we wish then that all these matters (p. 59) may be Settled in the Best terms it is from our hearts desire that it should be so done According to the peace made between you & us.

Brothers,

As to the Mischief that we committed on you by our people as I may Call them so, as are all United Indians, it is those that comes from a great ways, and they Conceal themselves by our Towns, & passes as their Number is so small that we cannot detect them, Such Small bodys of men we cannot look after, they are people that will not hearken to our Speeches, But we Shall do our best to prevent them,

Brothers,

Your people have Struck cuts, I mean those Wyandotts that Resorts to the Southward, we take it very hard that you allow



us to be cut to pieces by your people, Call your people together and tell them not to do so any more, be Strong and do this as our intention is that peace Shall Continue between you and us, as long as the World Shall Stand if possible, we show it very plain that we wish to be at peace with you.

Brothers,

We United Nations of Indians do now Cast our Eyes daily Back towards You, in waiting for your Answer, which is to be held at the Great Fire which is now Already Kindled,

WILL KING

Captain Pipes

Saturday 2d Sept, 1767 -

for the United Indians





Drapor: 235:

p. 60.

Colo. McKees Speech to the Miami, etc., etc., at Detroit the  
7th September 1787.

Children of the Miami, Shawanese, & Delaware You have also  
informed us, of the Apprehension you are in of being immediately  
disturbed in your Country by the Approach of the Americans, but  
from the tenor of their late Speeches to you, it would not appear  
to be their present intention. It would be unnecessary to repeat  
every particular of the Advice which have been uniformly  
Communicated to you, in the Name of your Great Father, ever  
since the conclusion of the War with all his Enemies, but  
from the same motives of Friendship and regards for your welfare  
and happiness, we again Call to your remembrance what has been  
said to you, and we earnestly recommend coolness and moderation  
in every part of Your conduct, untill the intended General  
council shall Assemble, an event which must now very soon take  
place, when the united deliberations of the wise men of all the  
Indian Nations will enable them finally to determine upon such  
measures as Shall be most advantageous for their general Interest,  
as earnestly desired by your Great Father whom you will ever find  
ready to fulfill his Engagements to you, the Extent of which has  
been as often mentioned to you that you cannot be in Ignorance  
of it,



Document: 23 U:

p. 61.

January 21st 1787

Message from the Hurons of Detroit to the Seven Nations  
of Canada.

Brotheren,

Your desire last summer to return home from this place, prevented your waiting for the Meeting of our General Council, at the same time you delivered your Sentiments to us the Hurons Requesting we would represent you in that Assembly we therefore take the first opportunity to acquaint you that the Measures adopted by the Nations at that Meeting are Contrary to what you proposed or we expected would be the result of their deliberations, and also that early the ensuing spring, all Nations in this Country are again to collect at our Council fire then finally to Determine upon the means necessary to the future welfare and interest of the people of our colour, And it is our opinion that the principal Chiefs and Warriors of all the Nations concerned be present at transacting business of so much importance, particularly as it is the last general Council we intend to call upon the Occasion we must therefore intreat your wise men to rise and Come to this place as early as the season will permit you in the Spring, when you will be enabled to give your opinion and Advice in a Business which is of so much consequence to Your selves, We now intend to collect the Southern



and Northern Nations as soon as possible and Expect the five Nations will be punctual to their promise of (p. 62.) Attending this Year early, in order to finish the Work we have Begun.

#### A Bolt of Warpun





Sender: 27U:

p. 62.

January 21st 1760

Message from the Hurons of Detroit to the  
Five Nations,

Brotheren,

Nothing yet has reached us in Answer to the Messages sent to the Americans on the breaking up of our General Council, not is it now probable we shall hear from them before our next Meeting takes place, a circumstance that ought to impede us in our Business. The Nations this way ~~will~~ have adhered hitherto to the engagements entered into before we parted at least so far as has come to our knowledge, and we intend immediately to call them to this Council fire which shall be uncovered at the time appointed, that without further delay some decisive Measures may be finally fixed upon for our future Interest, which must govern here after the Conduct of all the Nations in our Alliance and this we intend to be the last council for the purpose; therefore, it is needless for us to urge farther the indispensable necessity of all Nations being present at the conclusion of Affairs tending so much to their future welfare and happiness and we do in a particular Manner desire you the (p. 63.) Five Nations to be strong and punctual to your promises of being with us early



and in time & that not only the Warriors but the Chiefs of your  
Several Nations attend on this Occasion we shall endeavor to  
have as Many of the Western & Southern Nations of Indians as  
possible Collected.

String of Wampum



Trapper: 230:

p. 62.

The Hurons and Lake Indians acquainted Colo. Jolles of a message they were sending to the Delawares and Shawanese inquiring an answer to the invitation they had given them last year of settling in some part of the Country upon the Miami River and if they accepted the Offer, to point out the ground they had fixed on, and the time they would remove to it, that they might apprise their several Nations therewith, at the same time, they recommended them not to think of removing further to the Westward than the Miami Town, and to recall any of their people who might have imprudently retired to the other side of the Mississippi, otherwise they would find themselves involved in Darkness and trouble in that Country.





Draper: 23U:

p. 64.

Extract of a Letter from Lt. Colo. Butler Deputy  
Agent of Indian Affairs, to the Super Intend't General Dated at  
Niagara 3d of August 1788

Mr. Livingston after Obtaining the lease last Autumn for the whole of the Indian Country, Sent a Committee of the Leases immediately to Boston in order to procure the preemption right of that part of the Indian Country which had been Ceded to the Massachusetts State, (as they had failed in getting the Sanction of the State of New York) and entered into Contract with Some Gentlemen there, who were then treating with their Government for it, by which Contract the Boston Company were to hold their Land upon Livingstons Lease, and accompanied the Lessees to Canadasago where Mr. Livingston had appointed a Meeting with the Indians to take place in May last, in Order to pay them the money, Agreeable to the Tenor of his Lease a Number of Indians attended there upon his first Message however by persuasion I prevented the principal Chiefs from going altho some of them had Signed the Lease, Mr. Dean the Onida Interpreter was Sent to Buffalo Creek with a Second Message to acquaint the Chiefs that the Leases were at Canadasago ready to make payment upon the Lease, and wished the whole of them to Attend to see the money Justly divided, the Chiefs Convinced that they had (p. 65.) been imposed upon and fearful of a further advantage being taken of them Concluded to send



out some of their principal Men and requested me to Send Lt. Wm. Johnston with them to Canadasago to call the Leases to their Council fire at Buffalo Creek where they could have their friends present and Stand a Better Chance of having Justice done them accordingly by Consent of the Commanding Officer Lt Johnston went with them, and with Some Difficulty brought two of the Leases (agents for the Company) and two of the people from Boston with them the Chiefs then Sent for me and Colo. Hunter to Attend the Council. Colo. Hunter not being able to leave his Garrison Sent Some Officers from Fort Erie to Attend. the first Business the Indians attempted was to get back the Lease, by promising to Sell part of their Country to them, which they found impractical. The Leases Knowing they could get the Indians enough to receive the payment at Canadasago, were Determined to hold the Lease however after much Consultation & Counseling By the Assistance of Captn. Brant & David they were prevailed upon to give up the lease so far as it Concerned the Boston land provided the Indians would treat with Mr. Philips (Agent for the Boston Company) for such part as he wanted to purchase, the Indians Sensible that the Settlements in their Country had already begun and people coming in fast, and that they were so much Divided among themselves, that the Leases had (p. 66) enough who would receive the Money by which means they probably would not have another Opportunity of Uniting themselves. Finally Concluded to Sell Mr. Philips the Lands Between the Genesee River and the division Line between the States of New York & Massachusetts, and twelve Miles on this Side of the Genesee River till within two Miles of Canawagoras



Village about twenty five Miles from the Lake, this he after Some time agreed to take the far Short of his Expectations for which he pays them 5000 Dollars, & 500 Annually for ever The Leases pay them 15000 Dollars and 1000, and have given a final acquittance to the Indians for all the Territory now in their possession VIZ. from the Genesee River to Presque Isle.





Drauer: 23U:

p. 66.

Address of the Chiefs & of the Six Nations and Western Confederacy to  
Governor St. Clair 19th Novr. 1788. Against the Muskingum Treaty.

Brother

We have received your answer to the Message we Send you from upper  
Sandusky, by Captain David, are sorry you cannot comply with our Request  
although you acknowledge that the falls of Muskingum was the place  
appointed by Congress for our meeting to be held at \_\_\_\_\_. That  
you should from the misconduct of a few individuals who live at a great  
distance who you intimate was the Cause of the (p. 67.) Council fire  
being extinguished at the Appointed place, after you had lighted it,  
those people were of the Chippewas Nation and but little concerned in  
endeavoring to bring About a Union with you. that you should from their  
improper conduct refuse to Attend us, We look upon it extremely hard,  
particularly so as we have been exerting ourselves for Several Years  
past, to bring the whole of the Indian Nations of this Country to Agree  
to come to some terms of peace with the United States, But as you say  
the Council fire is so totally extinguished that there is not even any  
Spark left alive and that you cannot possible meet us.

Brother

We think we have now done every thing that lies in our power toward  
Coming to some terms, and having a personal explanation, when matters  
might be more fully understood by both Sides, but as the Seemingly



cannot be, owing to your backwardness. We again repeat that we are still ready and willing to attend you at the place that was first appointed and that you need be no ways apprehensive of ill usage.

Brother

You mention that if we have any proposals to make that you send Mr. Wilson who will receive them and return to you in consequence of which as we cannot think of going further unless the offer we now make you is agreed to. this is (p. 68.) our last and full determination it being what was agreed upon by the Confederate Indian Nations that were lately assembled at the Miami River, and for the true performance of which, we the five Nations and Wyandots will be responsible as any Agreement that is now made is by the consent of the Confederacy, and differs widely from the Councils held by Genl. Butler, which was only with a few Nations and those not authorized to transact any business which concerned the whole, therefore any thing that was done with him we lay aside, as we cannot agree to abide to the unreasonable demands that were made by him & agreed to by those few who attended, and it must have been well known would never meet with the concurrence of all of us.

Brother

As it is our wish to live in peace with all men, and to put an end to any further uneasiness on either side, to convince the world that it is far from our desire to enter into a war without the greatest reason indeed. As the Great Spirit Above has been pleased to place us in this Country which until the late unhappy war between Great Britain and America we enjoyed peaceably. We look upon ourselves to be Masters and





only true proprietors of it, to avoid further trouble we propose to give to the United States all the lands lying on the East side Muskingum running along (p. 69.) Said river to the old Fort built at Tuscaraura 1761 (?) thence along said river to the south end of the Portage that leads to Cayahoga, ~~thence along the south end of the Portage to the mouth of Cayahoga~~ from said south end of the Portage in a strait and direct line untill it Strikes the Old Fort at the mouth of Venango and thence down the Ohio to the mouth of Said Muskingum, all the Lands comprehended within said boundaries we are willing to grant You for ever without the least Expectation of receiving any thing in Lieu, this is the Boundary line that we the Confederate Indian Nations have thought proper to point out, and which we cannot Exceed.

Brother,

As the Season is far advanced we must request your answer as soon as possible in case of non Compliance, your reasons, then probably we may be better informed, Against our Messenger returns, the rest of the Nations will come up, then if your proposals Should be agreed to, We may go in a body to ratify them.

Novr. 30th

Brother,

Your speech to us the five Nations and likewise one directed to the five Nations, Wyandots, Shawanese, &c., and all the Nations that were lately Assembled at the Miamis River, was presented us by your Messenger, in Consequence of which as we were the people who sent the Speech of the





19th instant being answerable for (p. 70.) our proposals being abided by to by the whole of the Indian Nations, We the Cayugas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Tallachroantes, and Kuncses being part of the Nations Your General Speech is directed to, As we mentioned in our last against we Should receive your Answer the whole of the Nations would be come up, - in that we have been Mistaken as our Ammunition is nearly exhausted, we cannot think of remaining longer as the Shawanese, Delawares &c., are on their way we may meet them and Shall communicate the purport of your Speech to them, and all other Nations concerned. - are sorry we have not been able to accomplish the good work of establishing a peace as was our wish, and which the Large tract of Country we Offered you gratis must convince every person that peace is our wish.

Brother,

You say that we again asked you to rise and meet us at the falls, we did not immediately ask you to meet us, but that we were Still ready and willing to meet you at the Appointed place and that you need not be apprehensive of Ill usage. You say we mistake you much when we mention You sent Wilson to receive proposals - that you sent him to receive an answer whether we would come or not, and that you would receive proposals (p. 71.) at the place you was. We sent our answer by him that we could not go and by him we sent our proposals which you received, we cannot perceive the difference whether You received them (as long as you did receive them) by him or by the hands of the Indians You received them at Fort Harmer, the place you mentioned you would receive them. We sent some of our ~~principle~~ principle men to accompany him, our reason for sending our answer and proposal in writing was that your Interpreter is not capable



of explaining matters to you, At the Same time you tell us, if we do not Comply with what was done at those petty Councils hold with Genl. Butler, that you had other Measures to take, You ask us whether these people whose names you point were not Chiefs - We allow some were but not a Sufficient Number to dispose of a Country belonging to so many different Nations - neither were those people authorized to transact business of consequence.

Brother,

You say we put our Lands under the protection of the King of England long before the dispute between You and them, from which time we gave him a right to dispose of our Country - In that You are much mistaken for we never did, if it was as You say there would have been the Necessity of the meeting of Fort Stanwix in 1763, when a Boundary line was fixed upon by the Governors of the different (p. 72.) provinces and the Indians, - You again say what are the great present we so frequently receive from the British for? but as a Compensation for the loss of our Country and that the large sums of Gold and Silver lately distributed amongst the five Nations and some others, but Expressly for that purpose. We are sorry You should be so much misinformed and must tell you for what we received those presents and Cash - The presents we receive from the King of England is in Consideration of past Services. The Money to those who left some good Farms, some houses, some stock, and other Cloathing of different kinds, Money was not given to the whole of the Nations, only to those who it was well know lost their property. If we gave the King a Right to dispose of our Country, why does he when he wants any of our Lands make regular purchases. And that by the treaty





of peace he gave up our Lands to you, where then was the Necessity of your calling Councils to Fort Starwin, Beaver Creek and the Miami at all which You asked us for the Country; Not as a Country given to you by the King of England but as the property of the Indians.

Brother,

You also tell us our proposals are altogether Inadmissible - pray why were we not told when we Sent to Congress after our Meeting at the Huron Village that there was no possibility of making any alterations respecting the Lines. it would (p. 73.) have saved us a great deal of trouble and fatigue - As to your saying that we may expect Assistance from the British - No we do not, nor have they ever given us the least encouragement to think so. - but quite the reverse and have ever advised us to make peace with the United States - in fact we put no more confidence in them than we do in any other civilized Nation, who we know always have their own Interest in View - You say you are now at peace with them and soon may be in friendship, that part we must acknowledge is above our comprehension, whether you expect to be Subject to them or in Alliance, we cannot conceive.

Brother,

We have pointed out to you in our last the lands we were willing to give you, exceed that we cannot, hope it will not be long before You'll hear more from us on the Subject and that you'll consider Seriously - If we find there is no other means left but that you must and will have our Country, We now tell you we have our feelings and our Spirit, and





must leave the event to the will of the Great Spirit, to whom we look up for Justice, ~~And who knows the hearts of all men and that we are peaceably inclined and Nothing is further from our wish than entering into a War.~~ And who knows the hearts of all men and that we are peaceably inclined and Nothing is further from our wish than entering into a War.

Brother,

You say the king gave you our Country the post we allow he did, which he had a right to do (p. 74.) What then is the reason You do not take them, which we acknowledge is yours Agreeable to the treaty of peace between the British and You.

String Wampum



Harper: 250:

p. 74.

Licking Creek 8th Decr. 1766

Sir.

Agreeable to our expectations we have not the Shawanese, Delawares, Munsees and Mingoes have communicated the purport of your speeches, to what we sent in behalf of the Nations that were lately assembled at the Miami Rapids. They are of the same opinion with us that nothing more can be done, than what we have offered, at least untill such time as the whole of the Confederacy is made acquainted, as any thing that we might as individuals do, would be paid little attention to by the whole, as no business of consequence is to be transacted without the Unanimous Consent of all Concerned. I am Brother in behalf of the five Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Munsees, and Mingoes

Govr. St. Clair  
Ft. Harmer }

(Signed) Jos. Drant



Document 230:

p. 75.

Copy of the Proceedings between a part of the Six Nations Indians and part of the Western Confederate Indians and Governor St. Clair at Fort Harmar on the Mashingan Prior to the treaty made at that place on the 9th of January 1789.

Saturday December 15th, 1788

This day a Number of Indians arrived in the neighborhood and sent word that the Chiefs would come in and take us by the Hand. About three O Clock they were assembled in the Council house viz. the five Nations (except the Mohawks) the Senecas, the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Ottowas, the Chippewas, the Potowatomies, and Sacs, the Governor attended by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania viz. Generals Butler & Gibson, and General Harmar and the Officer of the Garrison and a Number of Gentlemen proceeded to the Council house and being Seated Deiscenteto the Chief of the Wyandots rose and addressed the Governor in the Name of all the Nations present, to the following purpose.

That they rejoiced that the Great Spirit had enabled them to come to this place to meet their Brothers the United States. It gave them much Satisfaction to see them in a friendly Manner. that their hearts were good as they hoped ours were and that every thing that was done at this Meeting would be for mutual benefit which was the wish of all the Nations. That they had more to say





to their Brothers but as the day was near spent they would defer it untill another opportunity for the present they (p. 76.) would only take them by the hand in token of friendship.

A String of Wampum -

The Governor rose and addressed them their Brothers, this is a Meeting that was desired by Yourselves I have been waiting anxiously for your coming a very long time. I am glad to see you now. I heartily bid you welcome and take you by the hand.

A String of White Wampum

Oyasultha a Seneca Chief who had been at Mindingun since the Governor came down then rose and spoke to them much in the same terms as the Governor has done, the Council fire was raked up and the meeting was broke up after Tobacco had been distributed and provisions Ordered for them.

Note the Scryplanter and half team Seneca Men would not enter the Council house nor take any of them by the hand untill the Governor had set them the Example. They also had been here for a long time.

- - - - -  
In Council Fort Harnar Deer, 11th, 1786.

Present as Yesterday

Deuonteto rose.

Brothers. I am thankfull to the Great Spirit that has allowed us to meet together again this morning and am very happy to meet our Brothers here. The Meeting held yesterday was to salute them.



and to see what order the Council Fire was in, And to morrow I must have something more to say and hope the Grand Business will go on and that our minds are the same. (p. 77.)

Brothers of the thirteen United States

You will listen to your Brothers that are assembled at this present Council it is true it appears to be dark where you are at present and the fire does not burn clear but now we shall clear it all that is in our power and likewise clear the Clouds from the Heavens above that every thing may go on regular.

A String of white Wapum

Brothers

We now make every thing clear and look up toward Heaven, see that the clouds are driven from the Sky, it is the Great Spirit above that will show You the way to Establish friendship between us it is not you alone that will be shown how to make this good work we are at he will help us likewise.

A String of Black Wapum

Brothers of the thirteen United States

Listen to what we are going to say. your Eyes were so full of tears that you could not see. We now wipe away all the tears from your Eyes And likewise your throats we shall clear, and your heart we shall set it straight & Your Ears we shall open that you may hear every thing that we shall say unto you and that what we say may all enter into Your Ears without any impediment



as it is of great importance to us Both.

A String of Black & White

Brothers

Listen to us now what we have to say I will not put good Wood to kindle our fire it belongs to us all in this Island we are all I now put on good (p. 78.) wood that will Burn clear, and will make the Young men blow the fire, the light of it shall reach the Heavens above and be seen by all Nations As this fire which we now kindle will be for the Good Work, We shall make it for all Nations that are here in this Island.

A String of White

Brothers of the thirteen United States.

Listen now to what they all say, we have now finished the fire and have swept round it for a considerable distance and have left nothing in our way no not even a Star that we (was) may come and sit round it without any thing to hinder us. I shall come on one side of the fire & you on the Other.

A String of White

Brothers,

Listen to us again what we Chiefs shall say to You. We are looking toward You You have a great head of hair Our people have been Flucking at your Heads this great while. We now wipe





your hair down and take away the Blood the Blood that remained on it and likewise we wipe off the drops of Blood that have dropped on Your Body - and let the Great Spirit above touch you and us only Good things Hereafter. And let every thing remain in friendship between you and us.

A Bolt Black & White

Brothers,

Listen again to what we Chiefs of the Indian Nations are Saying. We left the fire which was kindled up the River and you have left the Bones of your people there, & we likewise have left the Bones of ours; who (p. 79.) was the aggressor in this Mischief? it was people who had no Sense.

Brothers,

We request of you to listen to what we said just now. We say that you have left the Bones of your people there, and we have likewise left the Bones of ours there with Yours, as those people had no Sense, We now take your bones and ours and shall bury them together. We now dig a very deep grave which reaches the Waters Underneath, and hereafter we shall consider all those thing over, and think no more of it as the Current of the Waters will wash it away.

A String of White

Brothers,

We have now buried the Bones of your relations with our own under ground very deep. We now put the Earth over them & likewise



strow leaves of the trees that have fallen on the top of them,  
that hereafter our people may walk over it, and see nothing of it,  
that they may go and come every where about with out ever thinking  
of it.

#### A Bolt

Brothers of the United States

We hope now that You will draw back your Brotheren, the five  
Nations which have returned as it is not to our wishes to do any  
thing of the kind. We request of you to hospitality on them as they  
are innocent of what our Brotheren the five Nations have done, and  
what he has done is of no Effect thereof is no truth in any  
thing he has said it was his fault that you and I could not meet  
Sooner to do the good work, we are at present about (p. 80) It is  
our Brotheren the five Nations wishes to have thing Contrary to  
our Minds. It is he that put ill in the people You will not  
think it is us as it is far from our inclinations Perhaps unknown  
to us both if any mischief should happen to us it is the five  
Nations that have urged it on it is he alone that has declared this  
Treaty and not any one else.

#### String of White

Brothers of the United States

Hearken to what we say now Indians that are assembled here. We  
do not know what to think of the Five Nations turning back, we  
cannot conceive what the meaning of it is We think Strange of it.



It is because he has been the Occasion of turning a large number of People back is the reason we think Strange of it.

Brothers

Listen to us Chiefs again. We said that the Five Nations has been this Occasion of turning a Number of men back from coming here. We hope you will not lay the blame to us as we are quite innocent of it, the five Nations has been always a great deceiver of ours and there is Nothing true that he says to us, Brothron, this is what we think of the five Nations returning. We think it is the Mohawk alone that is doing all this Contrary Work.

A Black String with little white

Brothers

We have now Settled every thing as far as we think is proper for the present, the only request we have to make is if you have some of our people tied (p. 82.) as they have suffered much, we now wish you to let them loose, that nothing may be in our way to begin the good work. we beg it of you in a particular manner not to refuse this request and let every thing be Clear before us. the reason we wish you not to refuse us this request, is, to let the Great Spirit above see nothing would be refused that tended to set our minds at ease and that every thing may go on regular & right to our Minds.

A large Belt.





Brothers,

You will still hearken to what we say. we have now finished our business with you for this day, as we said before we had a few word to say to you, we now leave to you to consider when we shall have the good work to begin. You will appoint a day yourself. As the Chiefs of the Wyandots are not all arrived yet~~///~~ and likewise our Nephews the Delawares. They are all on their way and will be here as soon as Possible.

December 11th

Brothers,

We wish to inform you this Morning what we have~~///~~ omitted to tell you Yesterday at our Meeting. It is this one of the principle Chief of the Mohawks, named the flying sun, one of those who returned back has a Considerable number of the Six Nations with whom we suppose he has very nearly completed his Intentions toward You, that is he must have Committed Hostilities some where about Fort Pitt, we should be very happy if you send immediately (p. 62.) Intelligence to Your people then you will know who were the people that did this Mischief.

Brothers,

Another circumstance we have to acquaint you with as those people just now mentioned to you with the principle Chief of the Mohawks has divided in two parties the Other will Strike this place where we are at Present. There is the Delawares living with the Miami & Shawnee



wish to join the five Nations in their bad designs and they have pointed  
at this Very Place.

Brothers

This is our reason(s) for informing you with the intentions of our  
Brothers the five Nations it is far from our inclinations it is our  
wishes to make peace with You that we may pass backwards & forward  
without any anger.

- - - - -

December 15th

Brothers

I have considered what you said to me Yesterday and am now to  
give you an answer in the name and on the Part of the United States.

Brothers

You told me that you were very happy to meet me here, and thankful  
to the Great Spirit who had at length allowed us to meet at this  
place I also Brothers give thanks to the Great God who has (p. 83)  
brought us together and am happy that we see the faces of each  
other in Peace, it is my wish as it is Yours that we may proceed  
upon the great business with as little loss of time as possible,  
there our minds are the Same.

A Strong White

Brothers,

You say that it appear dark where I am and that the fire does  
not burn clear but that you will do all in your power to remove



the darkness and to make the fire burn Clear and will remove the clouds that have overcast the Heavens ~~that~~ that every thing may go right.

Brothers,

With this String I now help you to make every thing Clear and wish you to look up towards Heaven to see that the Clouds which intercepted the light of the Sun are retiring. It is indeed the Great Spirit above that can alone show us the way to establish a firm friendship with each other. let us both go in earnest about it and rely for assistance on him and the good work will soon be Completed.

A String White & Black

Brothers,

You have wiped the tears from my Eyes that I might see Clear you have scoured my throat and Cleansed my heart and set it Straight. You have opened my ears that every thing you say to me may enter freely and sink into my heart. I now likewise Brothers wipe away the tears from your Eyes I scour your throat and cleanse your heart & set it Straight (p. 81.) and I open your Ears that you may hear distinctly every thing that I shall say to you and that it may sink deep into your hearts and make a lasting impression upon them. It is of Great importance to us Both.

A String Black & White





Brothers,

I kindled a fire and you put on good Wood to make it burn, and it is a fire for all the people of this Country. I will now help to put on more good Wood and our Young men and yours shall blow the fire together untill the Flame of it reach the Heavens and the Nations shall see it and rejoice in it because this fire has been made for the good work amongst all the people of this land and now that it is swept round about and Nothing left in the way to hinder us We will sit down together, One on the one side and the other on the other side of it like friends.

A String of White

Brothers

You say that when you left the fire that was kindled up the river the Bones of our people & of your people were left there that the mischief was done by people that had no sense & that you will dig a very deep Grave, and bury the bones of our relations and Your(s) together Brothers what Should we do with the bone(s) but bury them?

Brothers

Now that you've buried the bones of our relations & yours together very deep with this String I will help you to put the Earth over them (p. 85.) likewise the leaves that are fallen from the trees to cover the place on the top that hereafter we may walk there without thinking of them.

A Belt



Brothers,

I am Sorry that any of the Five Nations has gone back after coming so near us, and taken so many men with him because as our Brothers had desired it I hoped to have seen them all together, But Brothers this is no new thing for that part of the Five Nations. He did just so at Fort Stanwix in '91. I do not blame you that are here for their going back the Evil Spirit is always at work with some one or other to prevent the good work of Peace but be Strong and of a good mind and we can do well enough that any mischief will unexpectedly fall upon you on Account of the Five Nations returning the meeting has been long delayed but we know it was occasioned by him and it will not be resented against you I give you my word that you have Nothing to apprehend.

A White String

Brothers, hearken to me.

You say you think it very Strange that the five Nations Should have turned back and cannot make out the meaning of it, and that it is because he has been the occasion of turning back as many people that you think so Strange of it. You desire me again Brothers not to blame you for it. Brothers, I do not blame you for it but Brothers if you apprehend any (p. 86.) ill from the Five Nations that he may lead the people that ~~with~~ he has turned back with him to do mischief, you should tell me so explicitly if it is the Mohawks alone that are working thus against you. You have but little to do with the Mohawks.

A String Black & White



Brothers,

It is true that we have some of your people tied here and you wish us to let them loose that nothing may be in the way to hinder us from beginning the Good work.

Brothers,

It is a long time ago that I sent a Message to you at the Santa River about these people and I have not yet had an answer to it. I must have an answer to that Speech. It is not enough to come now and say It was people that had no sense that did the Mischief which occasioned their Being tied. The five Nations has pointed out who it was that did it. If you did not receive the Message I sent you at the Tawa River I have a Copy of it here and will repeat it to you. Brothers if the United States had not sincerely wished to be at peace with you I had never sent that Message but gone to war immediately which I was ready for, but the Great Spirit put in my heart not to lift the Tomahawk, for it might be that the Mischief was not done with the knowledge of the Nations.

Brothers,

I have here the Speech of the five Nations on that Subject which you may hear if you wish it. It was sent to me in the Name of all the Nations. You know (p. 87.) whether he was authorized or not.

Brothers,

It may be that your people are tied hard and are hurt by it.





Untill some run away they were tied very loose and after that it was necessary that these should be made fast. But to show you how ready I am to oblige you, I will have their feet let loose which will give them some ease untill you have time to consider of an answer.

A String Black & White

Brothers,

The information you gave me this morning which was forgot yesterday is of very serious importance it is somewhat extraordinary. It <sup>[note]</sup> should have been forgotten. Measures will be taken to prevent the mischief if it is not already done.

Brothers,

You do not tell me when you got information of the flying gun's intentioned, <sup>[47]</sup> nor when he set off nor what part you will take yourselves if it be true. These are things I should know.

A String Black & White

The message to the nations in July was then at their request read and interpreted to them.

— — — — —

Fort Hammer Doer, 15th

In Council

Present as Yesterday

After the Governors answer and message, Ouyachen rose and begged the Chiefs to continue upon their seats and likewise requested the same of the Governor. (p. 88.)



Complainer. Brothers of all the nations have assembled when I arrived at this Council Fire my nephews the Delawares requested to apply for the liberty of the prisoners it made him very sorry to see them but yet I could not do it with propriety untill you and all assembled then would be our time.

A Black Birding

The woman that was with them also requested me to speak for them. Still I gave the same answer and desired them not to be uneasy, as he would do every thing in his power for them, he promised her he would do so.

A String

To the Governor

Brothers,

Will you listen to me you see that the Nations are now assembled at your fire. Brother, my intention is always to make peace 'tis long since I arrived and I will assist the Nations in that business I return thanks for what you have done this day which relieves me.

Brothers,

'Tis true you have relieved their feet but is that all you can do You have frequently told me we shall be at one and I consider it so & request they may be at liberty entirely.



Brothers,

Can't you know we have done every thing we can. Let others know also that it is so and let Nothing hinder the Good Word to go on.

Brothers,

You will Consider it well and I hope (p. 65) you will let them out of the Gates that the Good work may now go on.

#### A White String

Compliments to the Chiefs,

I have now said all I have to say at present but I request you to keep your Seals and give an answer as soon as possible to the Governor.

Captain Joseph a Cayuga Chief rose and addressed the Assembly.

Brothers of 13

Listen you have heard bad news the flying Sun I told you he was so sick that it is said they were going to Strika he was hardly able to walk, The Grant insisted upon us two Chiefs to return back with him. We answered they were determined to hear what their Brother had to say at the Council fire as they could not understand Writing, for that he wrote and got answer and told them, he begs that has been reported may not be taken Notice of as he believes it may turn out to be his.

the first of these is the fact that the

second of these is the fact that the

third of these is the fact that the

fourth of these is the fact that the

fifth of these is the fact that the

sixth of these is the fact that the

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Seneca's Reply

Brothers,

The United States and all the Nations here assembled.

I return thanks to the Great Spirit who has now permitted us to assemble at this place.

Brothers,

It is the Great Spirit that rules us both and Governs our minds. (p. 93.) I think more seriously of these matters than perhaps you may imagine. I am determined for peace and not for war, then follows what Mr. Williams wrote.

Brothers,

You have now heard our answer to the Speech you sent us 'tis from all the Chiefs present at this time.

Brothers,

hope you will not think light of what we say to you concerning the Great Spirit, he has as equal regard for us as for you. Brothers, hope every thing we have said will settle to the bottom of your hearts.

The Governors Reply

Brothers,

You request of us to deliver all prisoners back we have. I have one circumstance to mention, there is a prisoner of the Hano



of Abraham Kuni, but as Capt. Joseph Drent has prevailed upon him to return with him as being a friend of his he did not think worthwhile to tie him and bring him here to you, but if he came you was welcome to him, and if you want him yet you must send and get him.

Brothers of Thirteen U. S.

How is this to be Settled Concerning the prisoner which was taken at our fire. I sent back the man that was taken without any difficulty before ever we had any thing settled with us Indians not only this one but we also sent another with him by Mr. Wilson and there any difficulty there was not a single word said against it as our wishes was to let every thing go on regular.

Brothers, (p. 91.)

You say you wish to have an answer to your Speech concerning your people that were killed & taken at the falls of Buckingham that Speech was never received it was concealed from us. You will remember when we had the Council at Fort McIntosh that you requested of us to return all your people that was with us taken prisoners did we not comply with you? at that time we did let all loose. Why do you ask us again. You will know that with a Great deal of trouble we got the prisoner back from those people that had taken him.

Brothers,

If Your wish to have all your people back We have not in the least any objections. take them every where you see them as it is impossible for us to make them go as they are partly mix'd with us.



Brothers,

To convince you that far from refusing any thing you request of me, We have now eight of your people in my Custody, which we have purchased from our people that is the Cherokee as we hope to see every thing go on regular. We intend to deliver them as soon as you think conveniently will serve. We hope our Request of you will not be refused as for our Brothers the Ottawas & Chippewas, they have not one of your Blood.

The Governor to all the Nations

Brothers,

I am well Satisfied with what you have now said & will consider of a proper answer. You are (p. 92.) much mistaken if you suppose I will make light of what you say about the Great Spirit. It is upon him we all depend and I am happy to see you have so just a sense of his Superintending power and providence.

Decontete to the Senecas &c.,

Brothers,

I am very happy to meet you at this Council fire, it is true you have come a great way down this river to do this Business. I have also come a great way to compleat the good work we are at. We hope the Great Spirit above will protect you and us to go on with this business regularly as we would wish to have it.





Capt. Joseph A. Gage

Brothers,

'tis very certain that the Chief of the Delawares and other Nations had desired you to Stop up the bung. 'tis true if it had been open it might have prevented The Good Work going on by keeping back those who might have met it coming in and selling their skins but now we wish it to leak a little. A little Spirit entered for them and distributed in the Council house before they rose. The Fire raked up and the Council Adjourned to the next day.

December 10th

The Governor in private Council with the Chief - He wished to know from them their private Opinion as to the truth of the information they had given About the flying Sun & Brant. When they (p. 93.) received the information & by whom, and desired them to send up some of their people who they could depend upon, to look at the road from Tuscaroras to Fort Pitt, if they had gone along that road they had gone for mischief, if they were not gone along it they should come back by the falls of Waskingum and so down here.

The information was brought to them by a Wyandot Chief. It is nine days since he left Brant. After Brant had separated from the rest, he stopped at some distance and waited untill the Shawanese the Delawares, that came with them and the Miami came up. They held



a Council together and Brant told these people that nothing could be done with the United States that they could be satisfied with that now they had the choice of peace and War, which ever they determined upon would be his Choice, if they chose to go to war, he would help them, but if they were for peace he would assent. That they all declared for war and then it was decided that Brant and his people should Strike about Fort Pitt, and the others should Strike at this place. It is their opinion there was nothing more meant by it but to prevent these people from coming here, but they are not sure of that. They thought it very right to send and see what they were about and they put it upon the pipe who said he has already sent and expected his people in every minute. The Governor then asked them to consider in case it should be true that they meant to Strike immediately (p. 94.) what part they would take whether they would stay here and join the troops and militia or get home and sit still. he did not desire an immediate answer, but wished them to consider of it deliberately and patiently. In the course of conversation they spoke hard of Brant and mentioned as a reason why the assembled nations had not given an answer to the Message sent them in July a Speech which Brant said he had received from General Harnar. He threw it into the fire as soon as he had read it and then told them it was a very bad one, that the Nations on the Wabash were Called by this to Fort St. Vincennes, and he had proposed to the five Nations whom there should be not there, to join the Americans and fall upon the Delawares, Wyandots



A Shawanese and cut them off and the five Nations should enjoy their Country he said every thing he could against the Americans, and drawing a sword that he always carried struck it into the ground and told them there was a sword for them. Use it when they closed against them. they appeared most satisfied that the Governor had refused to go to the falls of Mackinac for if any thing had been released them, that he Brant, thought proper to demand it was likely that the sword would have been buried in his Body. The Governor assured them of the falsity of the information about General Hamer and promised to show them a copy of the Message he sent to the Western Indians, and the Meeting broke up. the Message was afterwards shown to them (p. 95.) and they said they had been most grossly imposed upon by Brant.

No further Council this Day.

Post Hamer: Decr. 16th

In Council

Deserote

Brothers,

I am very happy to meet you all this day which the Great Spirit has allowed us to Assemble. You requested of me the day before Yesterday to give you as positive answer as I Could, what or if those people that have turned back do any mischief. I will join them if (n)ot. I told You before that I had only one tongue which spoke





from my heart. I beg that the Six Nations will give their answer to the Governor first, as You partly know my Sentiments already it is only the Six Nations whose minds we do not know therefore I beg he will rise.

To the Six Nations

Brothers,,

Listen to me : you have heard our voice now the Indians that are assembled at this Council fire have already told it to You, that the Six Nations are to give their Answer first, as they are well acquainted with the Intentions of the five Nations that have turned Back. therefore I think they have the best right to speak first, You have partly concealed this Affair.

Brothers, the Six Nations

Be Strong, you know well that this Business we (p. 96) have to do has been along time on hands, and we have yet done Nothing in it, we have been doing our endeavours to Establish peace and friendship with our Brother the United States of America. It is he only that this business depends upon we wish now to let all our Brothers Indians that are here assembled likewise our Brothers the United States hear our voice to let them know 'tis the Six Nations that has caused the business of settling a peace to be so backward, and also the cause of the Mischief done at the Council fire therefore we beg him to speak for himself in presence of all our Brothers. I will tell you for Instance, You will remember the Council fire you



made at the Miami River, told there this evil work sprung from your own Mouths, at the time that evil work was done at the Miami River it was conveyed all the way to Michilimackinac telling our Brothers there to be ready early in the Spring to Strike the United States.

Brothers, the Six Nations,

Another instance of what you have done at the same time you drew your sword & struck it in the Ground for the Wiahtenoes, desiring them to Strike the United States, and to convince you that I was for peace, last spring when the Grass was Springing out of the Ground, We made it our business to go and take the sword out of the hands of the Wiahtenoes, and told them that if they listened to the Six Nations, that our Nations would fall, it is peace that we (p. 97.) wanted to make with our Brothers, the United States, this is the Speech I made to them when I took the Sword out of their hands, and desired them to listen to the good world we are making at present.

Brothers, the 13 States

You have heard what I said just now, it was us Wyandots and our Nephews the Delawares, likewise our Brothers the different Nations that You see here Assembled at this Council fire, at that time when I took the sword out of the Wiahtenoes hands, Brothers, Wiahtenoes listen to us of the Wyandot Nations, and our Brother Indians if you wish to listen to Councils it will be for the good of all our Nations. We shall live. We have kindled a fire for



all Nations to meet us and we desire you to kindle another for the different Nations that live about here, and desire them to lay still and listen to the Speech we shall relate to You, it is this, Our Brothers, the United States have kindled a fire for us, I am now ready to rise up and meet them at that fire they have kindled for us, it is for the Good of all Nations and that our Children may live and grow up with out disturbance, and it is our wishes from our hearts to make peace with our Brothers the United States, if the great Spirit above will allow us to agree in the good works we are now going to make at this Council fire. I hope you will follow us and join to do the same as we shall.

(p. 96.)

Brothers,

Listen to us you have heard what our brothers the Wyandots, Delawares, and the different Nations said to you just now, when the Six Nations arrived at our Council fire that the Wyandots & Delawares and other Nations had kindled for all Nations of Indians to meet at he just sat down and rose up immediately kindled another fire at the Miami fire it is the Six Nations alone that has delayed this business and it is his fault that winter has now overtaken us.

Brothers of the United States,

This is our reason for speaking in the manner we have done, when we the Wyandots were on our way to come to this Council fire,





the Six Nations struck us with two Belts of Wampum on our Backs, that us (?) Wyandots should have sent to the Seven Nations of the Canawagas, and they conveyed them to the Six Nations to let them know they were their friends & that they wished not to conceal any thing from them. Us Wyandots should have told the Seven Nations not to listen to the Six Nations, and let every thing pass this their Belt that they said. & this is what the Six Nations has cast up to our faces. Brothers, you have now heard what we Indians that are Assembled at this Council said to you just now. I suppose you think what can be the reason that the Indians did not meet here sooner, it is true, you have been here since early in the Spring.

Brothers,

I hope you will not think hard of it (p. 99.) it is not you alone that has waited so long for this Meeting our neck is also stretched, as well as yours with looking to see our Brother Indians coming to our Council fire, early in the Spring I was ready to meet you, but as the Six Nations told us that they would meet us early in the Spring, and I could see nothing of this coming and often times he sent Messages to us that he would be up in twenty days, and every vessel I saw coming with her wings stretched out to the Winds, I expected to see our Brothers the Six Nations on board her but was always deceived, and this was the case all summer long - now our necks are yet considerably stretched with looking out for us Indians, and it is the same case with us Wyandots, Delaware, &



our Brothers, We hope you will ever look those matters, as the Great Spirit above would have it so, And there is no remedy for it, except the Six Nations can press our heads down and put them in their place again, this is the treatment we have both received from the Six Nations

Brothers,

This is all I have to say to you at present hope you will urge the Six Nations to Speak.

Joseph the Cayuga Chief to the Wyandots

Brothers,

We have heard what you had to say & will Consider it, we will not cover the Council fire and retire to consult together, about our answer untill to morrow. (p. 100.)

Brothers the Six Nations.

Dequantote Again

You tell me now that we must delay the business till tomorrow. We are really surprised at you to be delaying this business so long from day to day. 'tis not this alone but tis the business we have with our Brothers the United States that you are delaying Consider the Business with our Brothers the U. S. is a great business therefore we insist upon your answer early in the morning. Your business must be great Indeed that you Cannot return us answer before to morrow.



Cayuga Chief to the Indians

Brothers,

Chiefs Young Men & Warriors listen to me and hear what I have to say.

Brothers,

You have told us that we have been delaying the business, I say it is your fault. You have been all day pointing at us in every speech you have made, Brothers, We don't mean to delay the business longer than to morrow, We must have a little time to consider of it, We mean to deliver our Sentiments to morrow Morning, When we will say all we have to say to you and our Brothers the United States.

Fort Mifflin Decr. 19th.

In Council

Cayuga

Brothers, of all the Nations that are here, listen to what I say from the Six nation, Likewise, Brothers to United States (p. 101.) I return God thanks that we have the pleasure to meet our Brothers at this Council fire this Morning.

Brothers,

We the Six Nations now put on dry good wood that our Council fire may Clear.

Brother Indians,

Listen now to the Six Nations God is looking down upon us to





see what we are doing we hope he will enable us to do all things  
right.

Brothers, Wyandots & Delawares, You asked us yesterday to tell  
our Intentions with regard to what the Governor had proposed, we  
will not sweep away all obstructions from our fire & you shall hear  
what we mean.

Brothers,

You seemed to point at the Six Nations yesterday, and said  
they delayed the business and caused you a great deal of trouble.  
Brothers, we wish that you will listen to us, You said many thing  
to us Yesterday, that might make us uneasy but I now dig a deep  
hole in the ground and bury all that was then said, and will now  
give this String to our Brothers the United States, as they also  
are concerned with you and not you alone.

#### A White String

Cornplanter,

Brothers, Indians, now assembled, listen to the Senecas & the  
Five Nations, We are all met with our Brothers, the 13 U. States and  
are now sitting together. Brothers, I am now going to give you (p. 102.)  
a reason why this good business has been delayed.

Brothers

Of Different Tongues here Assembled I feel for you as much as  
for our Brothers the 13 fires.



Brothers,

I have often desired you to listen to me, but you would not hear me, Brother: I now tell you that I am setting with the 13 fires And I have got hold of him & I will keep that hold fast.

Brothers,

I now hope you will listen well to me; it was me that first kindled the Council fire, and when you were round it I desired you to go with us to meet our Brothers the 13 fires.

Brothers,

You will recollect that when we kindled the Council fire that you were there at it, as well as our Brothers the Shawanese & Ojibwa. My Young Brothers, the Wyandots, You know that the Six Nations desired You and the Shawanese to rise up and go to the Council fire at Fort Stanwix but you would not do it but hesitated to do so, and would not then. I beg of you all to listen to me now, for then I was interrupted & went away I did not know where, which caused great confusion in the Nations.

Brothers,

You are very well acquainted with what I said and you know that I sent to you to rise and go to the Council fire. You Wyandots also (p. 103) know that when you received my speech you did not hearken to it but you and the Shawanese rose up & went away.

I am very sorry that our Young Brothers the Shawanese will not let any good thing that is said to him enter into his heart



but throw it away and will not listen to it, it makes me very  
sorry that the Shawanese would not hear me as they were present  
when I dug a deep hole & buried up every thing that had happened  
with out Brothers the Thirteen fires.

Brothers,

I have not forgot what we did there, when I met our Brothers  
the Thirteen fires, at their Council fire, I well remember that  
we made a Strong and firm peace and No one can say that I have  
pulled a hair out of the head of our Brothers the 13 fires since.  
I beg that the Shawanese will first listen to me, & you Wyandots  
and Delawares listen well to what I am now going to say. the  
Shawanese forgot before they arrived at their own homes what I  
had told them and desired them to think of.

Complanter.

Brothers, I wish that what I now say to you You will let it  
enter into your hearts and receive it well. Brothers, I am  
very sorry that you are so very foolish and pity you. Your  
folly was the cause of the fall of one of your Brothers for which  
I am very sorry.

A String Black & White

(p. 104.)

Brothers,

After I had made peace with the 13 fires you different Nations  
reflected upon me, and blamed me, and said I had sold you(r) Lands.





Brothers & friends,

You say a great deal about it, but it never disturbed me in the least. If I had got Angry it would have been harmful to you all my Younger Brother I took pity on you, and I rose up from my Council fire, & went to the Great Council of the 13 fires.

Brothers, I am sorry while I was upon that business, You took up the Tomahawk & Struck towards the sun setting.

Brothers,

My Brothers the thirteen fires desired me to be Strong, to tell you to live in peace that our women and Children might live happy as long as the sun should shine. Brothers when I was at the Great Council, they told me that the line ran thro the middle of the lakes to the Mississippi, and that the King of England had made that line with him when I returned from the Great Council, I brought you the Copy of the treaty between our Brothers the United States and the Great King. You must remember that I left it with you as I sat at our Great Council fire, and told you that I had seen the Original with the Great seal of England, and it was Signed by the King of England with his own hand, (p. 105)

Brothers,

Listen well to me when I returned to you at our Council fire. ~~They~~ would not listen to me but Insisted to Speak first. Brothers, the Shawanese then spoke to me and Said I have now got the Tomahawk in my hand that was given me by the Great King of England to Strike the 13 fires, he has not taking it out of my hand and I will use it. It was then Bloody. that is the reason they would



not hear me. It you recollect I told You that If any person was proud of heart they would surely meet with trouble. I also informed You that I had been very proud of heart myself and ~~this~~ was well acquainted with the many troubles that a proud heart meets with.

Brothers, the Wyandots, listen to me 'tis now the Senecas that speak. You never would listen to what I have said, but I beg you will now hear me.

Brothers,

All the Nations setting round you would not listen to me but listened to Brant, Yesterday you was pointing at me and said, I did hearken to what Brant had said, and that you did not listen to him, Brothers, You have now heard what I have said and I hope you will not now forget.

#### A White String

Brothers, the Wyandots

Listen well to me I have considered well what you have said Yesterday and the Great God was looking down upon me all the time I was thinking of it Yester Day if you recollect, you told me Brant had Behaved very bad, listen now to the Senecas who Speak.  
(p. 106.)

Brothers,

You spoke truth Yesterday in what you said of Brant. I hope you of the 13 fires as well as our Brother Indians here assembled will keep your Ears well open to hear me.



Brothers, I now tell you that I take Brant & let him down in his Chair at home and he shall not stir out of his house, but will keep him there fast, he shall no more run about amongst the Nations disturbing them and causing trouble.

Brothers,

We now agree to let this business go on well and that we may all live I do not wish Brant to die, let him live I pity him. Brothers, Take this String in remembrance of what the Six Nations have said.

A Black & White String

Brothers,

I hope now you have all heard that I have put Brant up in his house. I now give this String to you our Brothers the 13 United States that he may not forget what I have done.

A White String

Brothers

The Wyandots and all other tribes here Assembled listen now to me brothers, the Wyandots ~~you~~ You always assisted Brant in his bad conduct and was like to be the cause of our being nearly destroyed from this Island.

Brothers the Wyandots,

Listen well to me. You know that the five Nations always had pity on you when you was in a bad way we Assisted you. (p. 107.)





Brothers,

I have considered what our forefathers have said and remember it well You must also remember it and tell it to the different Nations toward the Sun Setting, make them recollect it and advise them to Good.

Brothers,

The Wyandots I pray to God to let your hearts be clear, and that you would advise the different Nations towards the west and that our Brothers, the 13 fires may be glad to hear you had done so.

Brothers,

be Strong and send these speeches quickly to the Nations towards the Sun Setting that they may be prevented from doing any mischief and I say do it quickly that our Brothers the 13 fires may know that we desire to live peaceably with them.

#### A Spring Black & White

Complanter. Brother Indians, I am now going to speak to our Brothers the 13 fires.

Father, listen to me I now call you father Because I have come out of your belly.

Father, I am now going to tell you when you first came into this Island. Father you know that when you came first to this Island and saw the five Nations You loved them as you know what a great and good Nations they were. Father the first of our Council fires was



hold at Schmeectdy and then they were made one upon one side and one upon the other and they shone all (p. 108) over the Island, Father you have no groom so big and so strong that none can injure you.

Father,

I hope you look up towards Heaven and return thanks to God for your greatness.

Father,

You told me that all this land is yours. I hope you will take pity on the Native inhabitants of this Country as they took pity on you when you first arrived at this Island.

Father,

I know it is in your power to satisfy all these people here as they are dissatisfied. Listen well to what I say and I hope God will have every thing right I hope you will consider well of the Great Business You have Charge of all this land, and I hope you will satisfy the Minds of all that are uneasy let them know the Boundary line of your land and they will soon acquaint all the Nations with it in order that they may be Satisfied.

Complanter,

Let what you now do be Strong that it may last as long as the Heavens shall remain, Consider well of this business. Consider these people. You know they live by Hunting.

Now I am done speaking to you About the Lands when God first let you



down upon this Island, he had pity upon you and has assisted you and now you know (p. 109) how to make every thing and have every thing in plenty. Brothers, I see you are well Cloathed, I wish you would also Cloath our Brother Indians that they may be Warm at our Council and they will be Pleased I wish what you do to be lasting that it may never grow Old.

Father,

This is one of our old Council Belts. I now make it new and I hope you will Consider well what I have Said that all may be right. Father take the End of this Belt in your hand you have now hold of the Belt with all the Nations, and I hope you will think well of it and it shall tie us together that we cannot be seperated.

A Belt

Now I have finished all I have to say for the five Nations

December 17th

The Chiefs in Council by themselves

December 19th

Brother of all the Nations here Assembled.

The answer you made to me on the 15th and what has now been said has given my heart some ease. I thought it very Strange that no notice was taken of the Message I send to the Nations so long





ago as July it looked as if the Mischief that was Done at the falls had been within their Knowledge and by their direction. Now I am satisfied that it was not so, and as the speech was Concealed from them it was not possible that (p. 110.) they Should give an answer to it.

#### A String White

Brothers,

You might have seen that I did not think that Nations generally were Concerned in that Mischief by the readiness with which I gave up one of the Men to your Nephew the Delawares, if it had been the publick act of all the Nations, None of them could ever have been released, all the Nations of the world agree in punishing such flagrant Breaches of the publick faith.

#### A String White

Brothers the Wyandots,

I thank you for the pains you have taken to obtain, with a design to send them home our flesh and Blood from the People who made them prisoners. It was a good Work and the Great Spirit who knows the hearts and sees the actions of all Mankind will regard you for it. It is his command that we should love one another and be kind to each other and we are all the work of his hands. But Brothers there is a Custom got in amongst you, of one Nations Making prisoner, and another buying them this Custom must be put a Stop to for as long as the foolish people who love Mischief can sell the prisoners, they take, they will continued to take them, and we never shall have peace that will last. I will think no more of the Mischief that was done up the River the water of forgetfulness shall



overflow the place and wash out every (p. 111.) trace of it that it may no more trouble either you or us. It was the act of People who had no sense, and there are such among all Nations.

A. White & Black String

Brothers the Wyandots,

You asked me why I said any thing again about giving up prisoners did you not deliver all you had agreeable to your Engagements at Fort McIntosh.

Brothers,

Take notice what I said about prisoners was to all the Nations that were Assembled at the Miami River. You the five Nations, the Senecas, the Wyandots & the Delawares of the Wolf tribe did fulfill your Engagements and gave up your prisoners, but since the treaty at Fort McIntosh, there have been many of our people made prisoners by some of other Nations. If they all had met me here as I expected that matter must have been Settled before we could have gone one step forwards in the Great Work as they are not all here their absence shall not hinder it with those that are come.

A String Black & White.

Brothers of all the Nations present.

Now our hearts are at ease. I shall be ready to proceed with You in the Good work Whenever we have Settled About the Delivery of the prisoners, that are in the Hands of the Wyandots. there is



one likewise that I know of with the Ottawas, and for the performance of it they must leave in my hands as hostages some of their people, when they have pointed out the persons (p. 112.) the prisoners here will be delivered to you and I will then with pleasure hear what you have to say to me on the Great Business.

Douentate.

Brothers 13 U. States. Listen to all the Nations that are round this fire concerning what I said Yesterday that happened to us Indians. I am very happy to see every thing did in a proper manner this day as the great Spirit above has been their teacher to settle it, in the manner they have done we take and bury every thing that was harsh betwixt us and will think no more of it.

Brothers U.S.

We have now met here at this fire by the permission of the Great Spirit. You say in regard of the prisoners that You have in your possession that when I leave some of my men as hostages. Untill I return the prisoners I have then You will comply with us. After that all our business shall go on regularly, we shall take into Consideration this night and give you answer to morrow, every thing you have said to me goes to the bottom of my heart, as I told you before. We are people that wish to make peace and be in friendship with You.

A Black String





Shandota

Brother U.S. You point at us Wyandots and the Ottawas in particular of having some of (p. 113.) Your people I wish to inform you there is here part of the Six Nations assembled in this house who live with us, he has some of your people as well as me. We shall consult with each other concerning it, when we have Consulted together we Shall give an answer, As it is my Desire that this Business that you Know we have come About, should be done as soon as possible.

20th December

The Chiefs of the Wyandots and other Nations sent to request that the Council might be adjourned for three days as it was Necessary for them to Change their Camps the food for their horses being exhausted, and besides all their principal men were not yet arrived, but by that time they would Certainly be up which was agreed to.

23d. A Message from Shandota the Head man of the Wyandots requesting the Meeting might be delayed one day longer as he had but just Arrived and required a little time to refresh himself and get information of what we done.

In Council Doer. 28th.

Shandota,

Brothers, Listen to us the Indians that are Assembled with You, this day as is Appointed by the Great Spirit above, 'tis he Alone



that made us all.

Brothers,

You tell us to begin with this work as soon as we please that you might hear what we have to say (p. 111.)

Brothers,

We are quite unacquainted with the treaty of peace you made with our great father the King.

Brothers,

This was not the case the last war You had with the King of France, when you made peace with them it was made known to all Nations on this Island but it was not the case with this last treaty.

Brothers, It is the request of us Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, and all our Brethren the Indians that are assembled, it is our request to know how you made the treaty with the King of England. We desire you would inform us now.

Brothers, The Great King of England our Father has kept this affair quite a Secret, he has kept us ignorant of it that is the reason we now ask it of You.

Brothers, It is very hard that our Father has kept this from our knowledge, it is the Great Spirit above that made us, it was never



known that the father should keep his Children in ignorance of the World.

Brothers,

Our father tells us that he never gave our Country away to the United States, it was only the poets that are Garrisoned, he likewise tells us that the United States tell Great falsehoods, in saying, he gave away our Country to them, that is the reason we now request of you the truth of this matter.

A Belt (p. 115.)

The Treaty was read and interpreted to them, and the Boundary as it is marked upon Jeffries Map in 1783 was shown to them. Shandela then rose and spoke as follows.

Brothers,

We have all heard you now, that are assembled at this Council fire. You have made known to us the treaty you held with the King. We the different Nations that are assembled at this Council fire <sup>as</sup> it was kindled for you as well as for all the Nations. We have heard your voice concerning the treaty. We cannot say any thing ~~more~~ father to day, it is to be hoped the Great Spirit above will teach us the way how to speak and to declare our sentiments to you to morrow, we hope that it will be for the good of us all, as I would wish peace and friendship should remain between You & us.

A White String Wampum





In Council Decr. 29th 1788

Shondota

Brothers, we are very happy to meet you here this morning, and as it has pleased by the Great Spirit above that we should meet this day to commence the good work, we are going about, we hope he will teach us how to do it.

Brothers,

I now uncover the fire for all the Nations that are assembled as well as for the 13 U. States. I will put this fire in proper order. Nothing shall remain but the Clear fire itself.

A White String (p. 116.)

Brothers,

We are very happy you informed us Yesterday the circumstances between you and us. Likewise you inform'd your Children the Six Nations of the same, we all give you thanks that you have let into the light of it.

Brothers,

We told you yesterday that we would give an Answer this Morning, which shall be spoken in behalf of all the Nations that you see here Present. Whenever our Brother Ottawas come in, that is yet waiting in Council, We shall begin.

A String Black & White



Brothers,

Listen to us well, what I say to you concerning what has happened with us since we have been in this Country. I hope you will have pity on one Wyandot if I should speak wrong in your Opinion.

Brothers, It is no that you see standing here an Indian I wish now to let you know how I came first to this Country, as I dreamed about it some time ago which I shall relate to you now.

Brothers,

It is this when I came into this Country first the Dream that I have had has informed me that the Wyandot nation was the first man that the Great Spirit Placed upon this Ground.

Brothers,

Here is my Nephew the Delaware that came next after me, he is my own Nephew this was my dream, Brothers, at that time I sent some (p. 117.) of my ~~Nephews~~ Nephews the Delaware to the sea shore to the East to look out and see when great boats should come into this Country. Brothers, while he was on the watch he spied a great boat coming upon the waters of the Sea, and what should it be but the French who was our Father first. I shall only tell you a few word how we sprung out of the earth into this Country. Brothers, I sent my Nephews a Second time to the sea shore upon the same business as he went before, and the next thing he saw coming upon the Water was yourself Brother, and you landed here in this Island and you begged the favor of my Nephew to let you remain only one night on shore, he replied to you that he was not Master, that there was a great man where he came from who was his Uncle, that he could not



give him a positive answer untill he went back to him.

Brothers,

My Nephews the Delawares came back with this Account to me that he had ~~see~~ see(n) another great Feast coming upon the Waters of the Sea and that it had landed upon the Shore and requested of me to let him Remain only for one night. I sent him Back immediately and on his way down he met with the Six Nation who asked my Nephew who he war. he replied that he was the Nephew of the Wyandots who was the Great man of his Country, he then says the Six Nations whom you call the Wyandot is my Brother.

Brother,

I permitted you to remain one night as (p. 118.) you had requested of me, and after this you begged of me to let you have a little ground, to make your fires upon, as you said you would visit me very Often, and the Quantity of land you requested of me was as much as one Cow hide could cover.

Brothers,

My Nephews then agreed with you for as much land as one Cow hide could cover and you gave him a little of your tempting liquor which made him a little Giddy & foolish and in the mean time you cut this cow hide into a String that covered a Considerable Quantity of Ground, and that is the way you first took me in for a piece of land in this Country.





Brothers,

After my Nephew came to his senses & saw what You had done to him, he said to you you have Cheated me for once, is this the way you are going to treat me always, while you remain in this Country? You replied then, no Brother, far from it I do not mean to treat You in that Manner, but Still you had another request to make of him that was an addition of more land to that you had already got, as you would go no distance out to hunt, but only round the fences, Not only this, but you had a great many people to take care of, and that place was too Small.

Brothers,

My Nephew complied with your (p.119.) request for a Quantity of land as far as a man could go in a day and Pack again, and you had one of the Swiftest runners out of Europe who did this business for you to our Surprise. When we came to measure we Could scarcely get to where he turned in a day and that was the way you got the Second Quantity these are the dreams that I have dreamt.

Brothers,

Here is the Second cheat you made upon me, says my Nephew. I told you that this would always be the Case if you sat down beside me, he immediately came to one Wyandot, who was the Greatest man Known in the Country among us Indians, and I told him not to give any more land after this, let us see what he will do to us if we refuse him a third request. This is the finishing of the Dream, I am but a foolish man that you see here Standing.

10/10/10

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the company. It is a very important part of the report and it should be written in a clear and concise manner. The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the company. It is also a very important part of the report and it should be written in a clear and concise manner. The third part of the report deals with the operational situation of the company. It is also a very important part of the report and it should be written in a clear and concise manner. The fourth part of the report deals with the future prospects of the company. It is also a very important part of the report and it should be written in a clear and concise manner.

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A Belt White

Brothers,

You have now heard my dream now concerning the lands that you have got since, and how you advanced so far this way I cannot tell , as I have not dreamt of it, but here are belts which came from you It is your voice Brothers, here is one of the Belts which I now present to you with the toad which you made for us and here are pieces of Parchment with some writing upon them. It seems very dirty at present. Brothers, I shall only tell you a few words on this Belt as I have no occasion to tell you all as it came from your own mouth. It is this, When we join'd hand in hand that Nothing (p. 120.) Should Soperate them from each other. Brother, this is what you said to me, when you first saw me, Wyandot in this Country, you gave me this Belt as a token of friendship, that if any thing amiss should hereafter arise between us in this Country, that I might have this to shew you, and you would then be able to see what You had Said to me. Brothers, I do not remember what you have said upon this Belt as when it was given, I suppose I was then Nothing but Water.

Brothers,

There is another Belt, which I remember Perfectly well, when it was given. I was then just a Young man grown. Brothers, the first Quareel You had with the french, which was an engagement you had with them at Fort Pit, We then Several Chiefs were then present at that time.



Brothers,

You told me it was very hard that my Father the french had Stopped up the road that You had made for you and me for it was a fine Road. Brothers, say you the road is now stopped between You and me, the french will some time or other come with his Tomahawk and beg of You to accept of it and tell if you don't, you will be all destroyed.

Brothers,

You head the road is Stop'd up between us, I told you that Nothing should ever part our hand asunder without cutting our arms off. (p. 121.) and, then we shall take hold with the Other.

Brothers,

This was the Same Case when you disagreed with Our Father the English, you desired us not to Interfere or we would all be destroyed by our Father and this is all I have to say upon this Subject. I only wish you to see this once more what you have done with us as you said at that time Nothing Should part our hands as you would join them with a Chain of Iron.

#### Two Belts

Brothers,

Listen well to what I shall say to you upon this Belt which belongs to us Indian as You call us. We are a poor helpless people, We do not know how to read or write this is our book which we read by, what has happened in former days and this is a belt which the Six Nations has given us together with his Brother the British.







Brothers,

It is this when I received this Belt my Father and the Six Nations our Brothers told me that you had Settled Affairs concerning this Country & told me here was the division of the Country, & at the same time desired me to take Care of this Country, and live in peace with one another. You said then there on the South side of the Ohio is a tract of Land which I have Brought from the Six Nations, and this is the way the division was Made. (p. 122.)

Brothers, It is the request of all the Nations here present to you, to have pity & compassion on them & think how hard it would be for them to loose the remaining part of their Country let the Ohio be the Boundary line as it was concluded upon before. We are poor helpless people.

Brothers,

We request of You, all of us Nations that are here present, not to refuse this request we have made to you, as we are poor helpless people, and your Compliance will be the Cause of the good Business to go on regular and that our Young men may hereafter hunt without any danger of being Molested.

Brothers,

These are the proposals we agreed upon, it was the Ohio made the Division between us and the Six Nations, it is him that you have to Settle with for that side of the River, and us for the other, this is what our Father the British and our Brothers, the Six Nations do-



sired us to do. We are extremely happy to hear you say that every thing should go on regular that we may live in peace as long as the World shall Stand.

Brothers,

Consider we have been leaving our whole trust in this Business to the Great Spirit above that he may lead us the Right way, in it Think what a Great Sin We shall commit if we draw Back from what we have said, it is us Indians that (P. 123.) You see assembled here that have spoken this to you we shall allow any of them to get up and Speak and Give their own Opinion concerning the business we are upon, here is a Belt with a White Stripe in the middle which we only wish you to look at once more what our father said to us in Ancient times, but here is another of White which I deliver to You. You will keep it in your possession that you may see what we have said to you upon the other Belt.

A Belt.

Deuentote rose.

Brother, We have now gone thro this day with our Business which the Great Spirit had been pleased to allow us to meet upon this Morning. We hope now that he will pass us thro this Night that we may all rise to morrow morning with ease, as it is him alone we look to for assistance, You told us just now that we must meet early to morrow morning. We request of you to give us a glass of Water that we may come together chearfully in the Morning.



A Speech delivered by Wyandots, Delawares, Tawas, Chippewas, Potowatomies,  
and Six Nations

Fort Harmar 4th (or 1st ?) Janry. 1789

Brothers,

We are very happy to meet you here this Morning as the Great Spirit above has appointed for us. We told You Yesterday that we would meet you this day, and we have accordingly done so, as we (p. 124.) must give thanks to the Great God Above.

Brothers,

You will recollect what you said to us a few days ago, You told us that we had Settled every thing that had happened at our fire up the river, and after we had made a new fire we then came upon the business of the line that was made at Fort McIntosh. You told us to consider well upon that treaty.

Brothers,

As to what you said to us first, We told you that in four days, we would be ready to let You have an answer the reason we did not come as soon as we propose is that the Chiefs had not all arrived that ~~the~~ was the cause of detaining this Business.

Brothers,

You told us when we Assembled the second time, us Indians that you see now here present, You told us a Second time that we should Consider well what was done at the treaty of Fort McIntosh as it was of Great







consequence to us both. You said I request of all you Indians that are here at this Council fire to take it into your serious consideration.

Brothers of the U. States

Listen to what we shall say to you, sometime ago there was a Speech sent to You requesting (p. 125.) of you to hear us once more, that it was the desire of all Nations of Indians to have another Council fire and you have Complied with out request as the great Spirit had allowed you to Agree with us, it is he alone that has shown you the right way to go about this business You will recollect that before we sent our Message, you wanted to Kindle a fire for us, and it did not take place, as we had not at that time agreed with other Nations.

Brothers, You have told us to consider well what was done at Fort McIntosh, it is now going on three years that we have been always considering of it, and we don't understand you how you came to get this land from our Father, as none of us Know any thing about it. We cannot find out when it was that we should have given Our Lands to our Father, but as you requested Us to consider well we have done so. Brothers, We wish to acquaint you that there was but two Nations appointed by us Chiefs, which were the Wyandots & Delawares, to go and hear what our Brothers had to say, as for other Nations that happened to fall in with those two Nations, they were not Sent, but were out hunting at the time. Brothers, Listen well to us, we are now come to Settle all business that was left undone. in answer to what you Say



about the treaty held at McIntosh, We know that every thing was Settled at that time according to your wishes. We are desirous to know how our great father came by the land for when the Great Spirit made the land it was for the Indians and not for the white people.

Brothers. We are very sorry that you did not make (p. 126.) enquiry amongst us Indians before you entered into that business to know whether we had given the right of the land to our Father, as you very well knew that this Country did belong to us Indians. If you had done this at first all this trouble would have been saved and to our Satisfaction.

Brothers,

Listen well to us Indians that are Assembled here this day you must not think that what we say is from us only that are here, it is from all the nations that are upon this Island as you have Kindled this fire for that purpose you requested us to Consider well what passed at McIntosh. We now wish to let you know, we are a people that cannot read & Write, and we shall explain it to you by rivers. here is Muskingum up to Tuscaroras and across to the Carrying place coming to the heads of Cayaga and down that River 'til it emptied into Lake Erie, here is the Ohio, up this River 'til it comes to the forks up Allegany River to the French Creek, from that to the Lake Erie again then along the lake to the mouth of Cayaga. Now Brother, here is a large tract of Land that we Shall give you gratis, for you to plant ~~the~~ corn in or whatever use you please to make of it, what we





give to you was our property which you are well acquainted with the Great Spirit gave it to us Indians, and we have a right to do with it as we please, You know this to be all true.

A Belt. (p. 127.)

Brothers,

Listen to us Indians that are here assembled You desired us to consider what was done at Fort McIntosh and we have done so, it was appointed by the Great Spirit that we Should do what we have done, as it is he that we put our Dependence on, and it is his wishes that we should be in peace and Friendship. We hope you will take the Business into serious Consideration as we have before mentioned.

Brothers.

I hope you will take into Consideration us we have already desired you concerning these lines we have mentioned. We told you we could not read or write and this was reason for taking this River for a token for a division between us Indians & You, down the Ohio River to the mouth thereof, we think that this should be so and that this is the boundaries of the white people & no farther. You have marked our line but it is very Small. Be Strong Brothers & consider what we have said to you just now, if you wish to live in peace with us.

Brothers,

We have now explained to you in full our Sentiments We hope that you will think Seriously of it, and not do contrary to it, as we wish to live in peace and friendship with you, these are our reasons for telling you to be Strong, and Consider well our Situation. You must





Know that we cannot think of Peace if you do not think seriously of it consider of the Generations that are to come how they will praise us if we (p. 128.) do this work compleatly, and See that we thought of them as well as of ourselves, and if we can agree Peace and friendship shall be Established between us.

A Belt

Brothers,

This is a day that the Great Spirit has appointed for us to Speak and give our Sentiments to you, We wish not (?) him, as we had promised that we would be ruled by him alone, and you likewise did the Same, as it is our desire to have peace and friendship with You as long as the World Shall Stand. If we should do otherwise we should go contrary to his Will. Be Strong Brothers and Consider well what we are About. It will be for the benefit of our women & Children at present, as well as those who are to come if we can compleat this business according to our wishes. the Great Spirit hears what we now say and you must Consider that he will be much offended at us if we disagree

A White String

Brothers.

You told us the other day in Council that we should be under the Necessity of leaving a few of our People here as hostages until we should bring your own flesh and Blood that was amongst us You told us that if we would do this, You would let out our people, who are now tied and Suffering, this is easily complied with. Brothers, this



Shall not put a hindrance to our Good Works we have considered of it and will do it. You will first (p. 129.) let us know your Opinion upon what we have said just now.

Brothers.

We have now finished all we had to say to you. We are very happy that you have listened to us, and Shall give thanks to the Great Spirit that Nothing amiss has happened to us since we have been here, and we now deliver over prayers to God, that it may always be the same. You have now heard the Sentiments of us Indians, it is no alone that has been warmed, we know now that You can make People warm without fire, I hope you will warm all those that sit round.

The Governor.

I have listened attentively to all you have said. the proposal you have made is precisely the same which was sent forward by Brant, which I have already replied at large. You are also under a Mistake about the Land You offer to give us, but at Present I will say no more about it to morrow you Shall have a particular answer to every thing you have now said.

The fire Covered up and adjourned.

5th The Governor not able to Attend Council.



January 6th.

Brothers.

I am Glad to see you all Assembled here this morning and I return thanks to God Almighty that I am now able to meet You.

Brothers,

In answer to what you said to me (p. 130.) two days ago I have to observe to you, that I did not expect to have heard that proposal of giving certain lands to the U States Gratis renewed as I had given so full an answer to it when it was sent forward from Liking Creek, and told you expressly that it could not be admitted, truly if this is what we have been waiting for, our time has been spent to very little Purpose. Brothers, You say I have desired you to think well of what was done at Fort McIntosh, and that you have been considering of it, but cannot understand how we came to get this Land of the King of England, as none of you know any thing about it, nor when it was that your lands were given to him.

Brothers,

I did desire you to consider well of what was done at fort McIntosh because it was there that a Boundary was first Established Between the Wyandots, Delawares and other Nations Westward & the U. States. All the Boundaries that were made between the Indian Nations & the English people in America before that were made with the King of England whose Subject they then were. The treaties were called by his Orders & held by his Officers. If you were cheated at them as you intimate, it was by them you were Cheated, not by the American People who were not allowed to have any thing to do with Indian Affairs. (p. 131.)







Brothers,

A few days ago, I Shewed you the treaty with the King of England, by which the Country was given up to the United States I Shewed You a map published in England since that treaty by the Kings own map maker where the lines are all marked agreeable to the Treaty and in the answer I sent to Your Message at Licking Creek I endeavoured to explain to You how he had a right to do as he did with Your Lands, You say you cannot understand it I will endeavour to Explain it to you in another manner. suppose that a war was likely to happen between the Wyandot and some other great antion, and the Shawanose could be of much use to either party, but the Wyandot trusting to the goodness of their Cause and their own bravery are unwilling to involved any body else in their quarrel. they send to the Shawanose and tell them what it likely to happen and that perhaps it may go hard with them, but they do not ask them (the Shawanose) to assist them, because should that other Nation get the better, the Shawanose who have nothing to do with the Quarrel would Certainly be destroyed, the Shawanose Solmly promise to set Still and help neither party, but for all that they all join that other Nation. the war goes on a long time with various success, but at last the Wyandots get the Better and that other Nation begs for Peace and offer as a Condition all the Lands of their Confederates the Shawanose, and a peace is accordingly made (p. 132.) Do you not think the Wyandots have got a very good right to that land? it is true the Shawanose are Still in Possession and may refuse to give it up, but as the Wyandots are now at peace with all the world there will be very little difficulty in drawing them off from it tho it may cost them Some men. In that



Situation the Wyandots Send to the Shawanese and tell them that they have made peace with that Other nation, who have not only left them the Shawanese to Shift for them Selves, but have given them their Country, but unwilling to add to their Misfortunes they may have peace upon surrendering a part of their Country to make amends for the injuries they did them by joining their Enemies, do You not think the Wyandots would in this Case be very kind and generous to the Shawanese and that the Boundary agreed to between them on that condition ought to Stand, and that the Shawanese would act very unjustly and ungratefully if they Should come some time Afterwards and Say they were disatisfied with it, and that that other Nation had no right to Give away their Lands. Yes! I Know you would think So and would laugh at them, Just so it was with the British and You my Brothers. Contrary to Your solemn engagements, You joined them in the War against us and did us much harm. After a long struggle we got (p. 133.) the Better, they asked for peace and Your lands given up as part of the price the United States would have been justified to all the World to have Marched their Armies into Your Country and punished you in an exemplary manner, but they Chose to give an example of Clemency. they Considered that the War had Spread Misery enough over many countrys and were desirous to prevent its Spreading wider. they offered You peace upon the Condition of Surrendering a part of Your Country, You accepted it upon that condition and a boundary was Established between you and them at the Oneida Carrying place. Fort McIntosh and the Miamis River. It was for these reasons I desired you to consider well upon what was done at these





several Treaties. If there were ever engagements that should be binding upon Mankind, they were those, for the U. States, not only buried the remembrance of past injuries but made a generous division of the Ceded Country with You, and made you very valuable presents of Goods besides. Indeed as they allowed You to hunt the Country they took Nothing from You that was of any use to You, their Conduct was most Generous and You thought so then. if you had not listened to Evil Counsellors you would never have thought otherwise, they have deceived you before, and they are deceiving now. Brothers, You make frequent appeals to the Great Spirit, and they were not less frequently made at McIntosh do you suppose the (p. 134.) transactions there are unknown to him, or that the Solemn declarations of Your Sincerity are forgotten by him? Be not deceived god is not mocked he is the Searcher of hearts and abhors the lying lip.

Brothers,

You Say there was but two Nations Appointed to go to fort McIntosh the Delawares & Wyandots, and that the others fell in by accident Brothers, how are we to know who comes by accident or who by appointment. If you admit them into Council and Speak in their Names must we not conclude that they are all by appointment, besides the Wyandots and Delawares there were at McIntosh Munsees, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Shawanese, and the Half King declared he Spoke in the Name of all the Nations present.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This section also covers the need for regular audits and the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management.

The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and credit transactions. It details the steps for recording sales, purchases, and payments, as well as the methods for reconciling bank statements and accounts payable. This section also addresses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including invoices, receipts, and contracts.

The third part of the document discusses the various methods for valuing inventory. It compares the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method with the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method and explains the implications of each for financial reporting. This section also covers the importance of physical inventory counts and the use of perpetual inventory systems.

The fourth part of the document discusses the treatment of depreciation and amortization. It explains how these costs are allocated over the useful life of an asset and provides examples of how to calculate depreciation using different methods. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of asset acquisitions and disposals.

The fifth part of the document discusses the treatment of taxes. It covers the basics of income tax, sales tax, and property tax, and explains how these taxes are recorded in the financial statements. This section also covers the importance of staying up-to-date on tax laws and regulations.

The sixth part of the document discusses the treatment of interest and dividends. It explains how interest income and expense are recorded and how dividends are distributed to shareholders. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of interest payments and receipts, as well as the distribution of dividends.

The seventh part of the document discusses the treatment of foreign currency transactions. It explains how these transactions are recorded and how exchange rates are determined. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of foreign currency transactions and the use of hedging strategies to manage foreign exchange risk.

The eighth part of the document discusses the treatment of non-current assets and liabilities. It covers the recording and valuation of property, plant, and equipment, as well as the recording and valuation of long-term debt and equity. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of these assets and liabilities and the use of appropriate valuation methods.

The ninth part of the document discusses the treatment of contingencies and uncertainties. It explains how these items are recorded and how they are disclosed in the financial statements. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of contingencies and uncertainties and the use of appropriate disclosure methods.

The tenth part of the document discusses the treatment of other miscellaneous items. It covers the recording and valuation of items such as intangible assets, deferred taxes, and other non-current assets and liabilities. This section also covers the importance of maintaining accurate records of these items and the use of appropriate valuation methods.



Brothers,

The U. States ask no Lands of the Indian Nations Gratis. When they want Lands, and the Nations are willing to Sell, they will buy them at an agreed price. they Scorn equally to tell them falsehoods as to Cheat them. But You are Mistaken even About the Lands You Offer. From the Mouth of little Beaver Creek up to the Lake and from thence East to the line of New York, and then South to the Ohio, which comes to the Mouth or near it of Connewago and so down to little Beaver was Sold to the State of Pennsylvania at McIntosh, and paid for by him, part at (p. 135.) the time, which You Yourselfes Received and the Rest was delivered the Next Summer at the Mouth of the Tioga as Captn. Joseph there Sitting very well Knows.

Brothers,

I have repeatedly told You it is the wish of the United States to live in peace with all the World. I have told You likewise that if you will have War You may have war, but that you may be convinced I am earnest in my desires for peace, if you will renew and Confirm the Boundary Established at Fort McIntosh, an Article shall be inserted in the treaty confirming to You the right to hunt in it, which was before agreed between the Commissioner & You but not made an Article of, And a farther Consideration I will add a Quantity of Goods, the Value of which shall be agreed upon between us, We has now spent a great deal of time about this Affair I shall Expect your Answer to Morrow and will have the Writings prepared.

10/10/10

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the company. It is a very good example of a well-written report. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the company. It is also a very good example of a well-written report. The third part of the report deals with the future of the company. It is also a very good example of a well-written report. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report. It is also a very good example of a well-written report.

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January 7th 89

Shondota,

Brothers, Listen to what us Indians that are Assembled, Shall say to You this day which the Great Spirit above has appointed for us, we have passed this day with great Pleasure. Brothers, we had a Meeting here when You explained your Sentiments to us Indians, and we are now assembled to give you our (p. 136.) answer. Brother, I Shall now speak in answer to what You Said Yesterday, as it is our of my power to explain the whole. there are only Six Nations from our Quarter that are Assembled here, and they are the whole that have to answer you at present.

Brothers,

I now Know the Contents of all the business we are upon concerning the Lands and it has entered to the bottom of my heart. Brothers, the Comparison you made with respect to the War the Wyandots had with a powerful Nation of Indians was a true ope for it was once the Case.

Brothers,

It is very true that the Lands were once in possession of us Wyandots and there was several that at that time had no land and we gave them land to sit down upon. Brothers, the Comparison you made yesterday is all very right and you are not Unacquainted with it. therefore we hope you will take pity upon us Indians & follow the Same rule.

Brothers,

We should be very happy if you could remove a little upon this

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation.

The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation.

The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of explorers.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of adventurers.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of risk-takers.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of visionaries.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith.

The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope.

The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love.

The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace.

The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice.

The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of truth.

The twenty-first is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty.

The twenty-second is the fact that the United States is a nation of goodness.

The twenty-third is the fact that the United States is a nation of kindness.

The twenty-fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of compassion.

The twenty-fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of mercy.

The twenty-sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of forgiveness.

The twenty-seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of grace.

side the line and leave us a Small proportion of Land as You know that we Indians are a poor helpless set of people.

Brothers,

You Mentioned to us Yesterday that if we wished to have War, we should have it, but that is far (p. 137.) from our wish. We do not desire any thing of the Kind in this World, as it is much against the will of our God. We are sorry that You mentioned it as we came here for peace and to Establish friendship with You.

Brothers,

We do not wish to speak of war with you as we did not come here to make it with you, We came here only to Settle all Complaints that were made Concerning the Lands and we hope this Affair is now finished. Believe me Brothers, I shall never come again as long as this World shall stand to renew this Business. Brothers, I told you just now that I would never return again upon the Same Business we are now About. I hope that ~~that~~ You'll comply with our request of removing Your line a little way. You likewise told us that You would put the Agreement for our hunting in your Articles, we hope you will do so, that our Young men may hunt with Safety.

#### A Black & White String

Brothers,

We have a few words more to Speak to you that is us Wyandots and our Nephews the Delawares and likewise the rest of our Brethren which now Contains Seven different Nations, with the Six Nations we hope now







the business is Completed and finished and peace will ensue, we wish to Speak a few word with You Concerning trade.

Brothers.

You have promised to us Indians (p.138.) that if the good business could be finished in a proper manner according to your wishes that you assist us to get goods cheaper than what they are, and if you do this your Brothers will thank you very kindly for it.

Brothers,

It is this we would wish you to do. Your people in General are very fond of Raccons we would be very happy if you would take two Raccons for one Buck. Another thing I have to mention to you. It is the Common Custom to take a Buck Skin for a Buck, but there is one evil attends it that is if the Buck has not Ears to it, they will not take it for a Buck. We suppose from this that the Ears are of great Value.

#### A White String

This is all the Indians have to Say to you. you may include us all the Six Different Nations.

There are two thing I forgot to mention this is, that a bear Skin should be equal to two Bucks, and I would wish that a Blacksmith Should be Established here to repair our rifles Tomahawks and other Utensils, Gratis.



8th & 9th

Employed in preparing the treaties 10th got thro the Signing with the Wyandots, Dolawares, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottowatomis, and Sacs in part - 11th finished the Signing with them (p. 139.) and the Six Nations. Gave up two prisoners those whom the Wyandots had Mentioned.

### The Corn Planter

Father,

All Nations of Indians desire this fire to be Kindled, and we would wish that it may terminate well.

I now tell You that what is now done at this Council fire has been done Strong. We will hold it so and Keep firm to the Great Business.

Our hands are now firmly closed with yours and Whatever strikes at the one to shed Blood will be felt by both, if any person has an intention to do You harm you must tell me of it that I may be ready to assist if any danger should appear. Whenever You have heard something of this Kind, You will tell me of it that I may be able to assist you in time.

Father,

The reason that I entered into the War before was that I was decoyed into it by the King of England it was not by my own desire, it was for want of knowing how thing were. I now hope that it is over, and that you will tell me when any thing of that Kind is like to happen again.

We will if consulted stand together with you and be one people, that if any thing should be about to happen either to one or the other,



we may consult together and act Accordingly. (p. 140.) Do not deceive us if you think we are like to fall tell us plainly and then we Shall Know what to do.

We now the Six Nations acquaint You that our Opinion is we are one people, and we will live ~~as~~ as Such and Unite ourselves like Children to a Father. Father, now that we are Settled in the Midst of you, you will have pity on us, and if we Should want Cloathing you will supply us. We Shall see You upon our Lands and they will be planted with Corn & we will be hunting Deer we shall also plant Corn, we Shall want our hoes & other Articles mended & for that purpose we would wish to have a Blacksmith Settled amongst us upon the land that we have now agreed to live upon with our Brothers.

You will remember that a few days ago, We gave you the Belt of friendship, and desired You to hold it fast, We now remind you of what we Said then & hope that it will not be forgotten by either of us.

We then told you that we would Speak no more to you upon Wampum. Father this ~~is~~ all we have to Say.

Brothers, the Indians here present.

There ~~is~~ is a practice among you of buying and Selling prisoners, this is a thing that was never Known (p. 141.) among the Indian Nations Before. We have now made peace and become one people with the Americans. how can we expect the peace will last if we buy & Sell one another like Beasts.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It discusses the findings of the research and compares them with the existing literature.

The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It highlights the practical applications of the findings and suggests areas for further research.

The fourth part of the paper concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and reiterates the importance of the research.

The fifth part of the paper provides a list of references. It includes all the sources cited in the paper, following the standard academic format.

The sixth part of the paper is the appendix. It contains additional information that supports the main text of the paper, such as raw data or detailed calculations.

The seventh part of the paper is the bibliography. It lists all the books and articles that have been consulted during the research process.

The eighth part of the paper is the index. It provides a quick reference to the different sections of the paper, making it easier for the reader to find specific information.

The ninth part of the paper is the glossary. It defines the key terms and concepts used in the paper, ensuring that the reader has a clear understanding of the terminology.

The tenth part of the paper is the conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final thought on the research.



Brothers,

This practice must be done away the Six Nations were never guilty of it.

A String to the Wyandots &c.

January 11th

Brothers,

We have now Settled all our business except what regards the hostages and it is now so late in the Evening we will defer that untill tomorrow when you will meet me at my Quarters and we will finish it. I hope every cause of Uneasiness is removed from your minds. We have renewed the peace & friendship that was entered into at Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, and these Belts one of which I give the Six Nations and the other to the Wyandots for them and the other Nations will serve to Keep you in mind of Every thing that has been done here, and of what was said upon the Great Peace Belts you received at those places. One Copy of the treaty you will keep that You may have it always at hand to refer to whenever it is necessary. the other I will send to Congress to be there preserved. I fervently pray to the Great God that the peace we have Established may be perpetual, that he will be pleased to bless the Good Works we have been about and to extend to your Nations the Glorious light of the Gospel of peace & the Blessings of Civilization that they may increase and prosper, that he will Grant us to live in Unity like Brothers, and that our Children may grow up and flourish like the Young trees, and there be none to make them afraid.

As I Shall not meet you again in Council I will not take my leave intending to return to the Grand Council of the United States, as soon



as possible where I shall make a favorable report to your temper & disposition, to morrow or the day after as You chuse the good shall be Delivered.

I have also to inform you that the United States have given to the Moravian Indians the Towns upon the Muskingum Where they formerly resided with the lands laying about them, which I Shall order to be laid out for them as soon as the season will admit and I Should be glad that Some of your people would attend the Surveyors.

One Matter more I have to observe to you there are several of the Nations to the westward who are continually doing Mischief to our people in the Country below. hitherto the injuries that have been done, have been resented by (p. 143.) the people themselves. But the United States will not sit Still and see their people murdered & if their force is drawn out against those Nations which it certainly will be if they persist in their Evil practices, they must fall. But this is not all the Sparks will fly about and many hurt You for when the white people follow Indians who have Struck them them may fall in with others who had no hand it in in Woods and they cannot distinguish and so a War that neither of us wish for may be brought on. It therefore behoves you to use your best endeavours to oblige those people to be at peace.

Brothers,

A Mistake that was made in sending on to me a Quantity of Black wampum instead of white has prevented me from having new Belts upon this Occasion, Those that I have now given to You will Keep every thing in your minds untill I can get the proper ones made early in the Spring I will send them forward to the Wyandots for all the Nations.

Brothers, I bid You farewell.





(p. 114)

Articles of a Treaty made at Fort Harmar between Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory Of the United States, North West of the River Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for removing all causes of Controversy; Regulating trade, Settling Boundaries with the Indian Nations in the Northern Department of the one part and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottowatamie and Sac Nations on the other part.

ARTICLE 1st. Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did by their Commissioners, George Rogers Clarke, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee Esquires, duly appointed for that purpose, at a Treaty holden with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa & Chippewa Nations at Fort McIntosh on the Twenty first day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five, Conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottomas & Chippiwias And take them into their friendship and protection and Whereas at the Said treaty it was stipulated that all prisoners that had been made by those Nations or either of them should be delivered up to the United States, and Whereas the Said Nations have now agreed to renew and confirm all the engagements They had made with the United States of America at the before mentioned Treaty, except as far as are altered by these presents (p. 115.) and there are now in the possession of Some Individuals of these Nations, certain prisoners who have been taken by others not in peace with the Said United States or in Violation of the Treaties subsisting Between the United States and them, the said Nations agree to Deliver up all the prisoner(s) now in their hands (by what means so ever they may have come into their possession) to the Said Governor





St. Clair at Fort Harner or in his Absence to the Officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be. And for the true performance of this agreement they do now agree to deliver into his hands two Persons of the Wyandot Nation to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages untill the Said prisoners are restored; After which they Shall be sent back to their Nation.

ARTICLE 2d. And Whereas, at the beforementioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and Said Nations that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the Lands of those Nations and the Territory of the United States, which Boundary is as follows VIZ: Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river and running thence up the Said river to the Portage between that and the Tuscarora Branch of Muskingum then down the Said Branch to the Forks at the Crossing place above Fort Lawrence, Thence Westerly to the Portage on that Branch of the big Miami River which runs into the Ohio at the Mouth of which Branch the Fort Steed which was taken by the french in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and fifty two, Then (p. 146.) along the Said portage to the great Miami or Ohio River and down the South East Side of the Same to its mouth thence along the South Shore of Lake Erie to the Mouth of Cayahoga where it began And the Said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa & Chippewa Nations for and inconsideration of the peace granted to them by the Said United States and the presents they then received as well as of a Quantity of Goods to the Value of Six thousand Dollars now Delivered to them by the Said Arthur St. Clair the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; do by these presents renew and Confirm the Said Boundary Lines, to the End that the Same may remain as a



division Line between the Lands of the United States of America, and the Lands of the Said Nations for Ever, and the undersigned Indians do hereby in their own names and the Names of their respective Nations & Tribes, their heirs and Descendants for the Consideration above mentioned release quit Claim, relinquish and cede to the Said United States, all the Land, East, South, and West of the Lines above described so far as the Said Indian formerly claimed the same for them the United States to have and to hold in true and absolute propriety for ever.

ARTICLE 3d. The United States of America do by these presents relinquish and quit Claim to the Said Nations respectively all the Lands lying between the Limits above described for them the Said Indians (p. 147.) to live and hunt upon and otherwise occupy as they Shall see fit. But the Said Nations or either of them shall not be at Liberty to Sell or dispose of the Same or any part thereof to any Sovereign power except the United States, Not to the Subject or Citizens of any other Sovereign Power, nor ~~any~~ to the Subjects or Citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 4th. It is agreed the said United States, and the Said Nations that the Individuals of Said Nations shall be at Liberty to hunt within the Territory ceded to the United States without hindrance or Molestation so long as they Demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the Subjects or Citizens of the Said United States.

5th. It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the Nations before mentioned shall commit a Murder or robbery on any of the Citizens of the United States, the Nation or tribe to which the Offender belongs





on complaint being made shall deliver up the person or persons complained of at the nearest post of the United States, to the end that he or they may be tried and if found Guilty punished according to the Laws established in the Territory of the United States North west of the river Ohio for the punishment of such offences, if the Same shall have been committed within the Said Territory or according to the Laws of State where the offence may have been committed, if the Same has happened in any of the United States, In like manner if any Subject or Citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or (p. 148.) Indians of the Said Nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he, or, they shall be arrested, tried and punished agreeable to the Laws of the State or of the Territory wherein the Offence was committed, that Nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now Established Between the United States and Said Nations.

ARTICLE 6th. And Whereas the practice of Stealing horses has prevailed very much to the Great disquiet of the Citizens of the United States, and if persisted in cannot fail both the United States of America<sup>g</sup> and the Indians in endless animosity, it is agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both Sides; Nevertheless should some Individuals in defiance of this agreement and of the Laws provided against such offences continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity the Laws of the respective States, or Territory of the United States North west of the Ohio, where the Offence may have been committed will admit of And





all horses so stolen either by the Indians from the Citizens or Subjects of the United States from any of the Indian Nations, may be reclaimed into whose possession soever they may have passed & upon due proof shall be restored, any sales in market ouvert (?) Notwithstanding, And the Civil Magistrates in the United States respectively and in the territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, shall (p. 149.) give all necessary aid and protection to Indians claiming such stolen horses.

ARTICLE 7th. Trade shall be opened with the said Nations, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to the persons and property of such as may be duly licensed to reside among them for the purposes of trade, And to their Agents, Factors & Servants, but no person shall be permitted to reside at their Towns or at their hunting Camps as a Trader who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and Seal of the Governor of the Territory of the United States North west of the Ohio for the time being, or under the hand and Seal of one of his Deputies for the management of Indian affairs to the end that they may not be imposed upon in their traffick, and if any person or persons shall intrude themselves without Such Licence they promise to apprehend him or them & to bring them to the Said Governor, or one of his Deputies for the purpose beforementioned, to be dealt with according to Law and that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such Licenses, they further engage to give information to the Said Governor or one of his Deputies, of the Names of all Traders residing among them from time to time and at least once in every year.



8th. Should any Nation of Indian(s) meditate a war against the United States or either of them, and the same shall come to the Knowledge of the before mentioned Nations or either of them, They do hereby engage to give immediate Notice thereof to the Governor, or in his absence to (p. 150.) the Officer Commanding the troops of the United States at the Nearest post and should any Nation with hostile intentions against the United States or either of them attempt to pass this their Country, they will endeavour to prevent the same and in like manner give information of such attempt to said Governor or Commanding Officer as soon as possible that all causes of mistrust and Suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States, in like manner the United States shall give Notice to the said Indian Nations of any harm that may be meditated against them or either of them that shall come to their Knowledge and do all in their Power to hinder and prevent the Same that friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE 9th. If any person or persons Citizens or Subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian shall presume to settle upon the Lands confirmed to the said Nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States, and the said Nations may punish him or them in such manner as they shall see fit.

10th. The United States renew the reservation heretofore made in the beforementioned Treaty of Fort McIntosh for the Establishment of Trading Posts in manner and form following; That is to say, Six Miles Square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie River, Six Miles square at the portage upon (p. 151.) that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio. Six Miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the Fort formerly stood, and





two miles Square upon each side the Lower Rapids on Sandusky river which posts, and the Lands annexed to them shall be for the use and under the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE 11th. The post of Detroit with a District of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of the Lake Erie and running up the Souther Bank of said River Six Miles thence Northerly and always Six miles west of the strait, untill it strikes the Lake St. Clair shall be reserved for the use of the United States.

12th. In like manner the post of Michilimackinac with its Dependencies and twelve miles Square about the same Shall be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

13th. The United States of America do hereby renew & confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the said Nations at the treaty before-mentioned held at Fort McIntosh and the said Nations again acknowledge themselves and all their Tribes to be under the protection of the said United States and no other power whatever.

14th. The United States of America do also receive into their Friendship and protection the Nations of the Pottawatamies and Sacs, and do hereby Establish a League of peace and amity Between them. (p. 152.) respectively and all the Articles of this treaty so far as they apply to these Nations are to be considered as made and Concluded in all the every part expressly with them and each of them.

ARTICLE 15th. And Whereas in describing the Boundary beforementioned the Word if strictly constructed would carry it from the portage on that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio, over to the River au Glaize,





which was neither the intention of the Indians nor of the Commissioners, it is hereby declared that the Line shall run from the Said portage directly to the first fork of the Miami River, which is to the Southward and Eastward of the Miami River thence down the Main branch of the Miami River to the Said Village and thence down that river to Lake Erie and along the Margin of the Lake to the place of beginning.

Done at Fort Hammar on the Muskingum this Minth day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty nine. In Witness whereof the parties have here unto interchangeable set their hands & Seals.

Konotikina  
Tepakee  
Kishewa

Nanamakeak  
Witenasa  
Soskine  
Teuanakum  
Messass  
Pauhguash

Tayondatontra  
Chayawe  
Dayenteal  
Tarhe  
Terhataw  
Data Say

(p. 153.)

A. St. Clair

Pawadicko  
Hewiskea

In presence of

Neagey  
Windigo

Joseph Hammar

Wapaskoa

Lt. Colo. Comt.

Nequea

1st U.S. Regt.

Manderonk

Brigr. Genl. by

Shahemat

Brevit

Captn. Pipe

Richard Butler

Wingenona

Pekotan

Jno. Gibson

Tealaway

Wm. McCurdy, Captn.

El. Denny Ensn. 1st U.S. Regt.

M. Hartshorn Esqr.

Robert Thomson Ensn.

Thor Luse Ensn.

J. Williams Junr.

Wm. Wilson

Joseph Nicholas

James Rinkin



Be it Remembered that the Wyandots have laid Claim to the Lands that were granted to the Shawanese at the Treaty held at the Miami and have declared that as the Shawanese have been so restless and Caused so much trouble, both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at peace, they will dispossess them and take the (p. 154.) Country into their own hands for that the Country is theirs of right, and the Shawanese are only living upon it by their permission, They further lay Claim to all the Country west of the Miami Boundary from the Village to the Lake Erie and declare that it is now under their Management and direction.

#### Seperate Article

Wheras the Wyandots have represented that within the reservations from the River Rosine along the Strait they have two Villages from which they cannot with any convenience remove, it is agreed that they shall remain in possession of the same and shall not be in any manner disturbed therein.

Be it remembered by all whom it may concern that on the ninth day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty nine, in Open and Public Council, We the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors and others representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations VIZ. for and in behalf of our Selves our tribes, our and their Heirs and Successors on the one part and Richard Butler, & John Gibson Esquires Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania (onas) on the other part did (p. 155) make and conclude the following ARTICLES VIZ.





ARTICLE 1st. That as soon as these articles are signed interchangeably by the aforesaid Chiefs and Commissioners, the said Chiefs will execute a deed of Conveyance to the State of Pennsylvania for a tract of Country as hereafter shall be described.

2d. The Signing Chiefs do acknowledge the right of Soil and Jurisdiction to, in and over that Tract of Country bounded on the South by the North line of the State of Pennsylvania on the east by the West boundary of the State of New York, agreeable to the Cession of that State and the State of Massachusetts to the United States and on the North by the Margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and all the bays and harbours along the Margin of said Lake Erie from the west boundary of Pennsylvania to where the west boundary of the State of New York may Cross or intersect the south margin of the said Lake Erie to be vested in the said state of Pennsylvania agreeable to an act of Congress dated the sixth day of June last 1786.

3d. The said Chiefs do agree that the said state of Pennsylvania shall and may at any time they may think proper Survey dispose of and Settle all that part of the afore said Country lying and being west of a line running along the middle of the Conowaga river from its Confluence with the Allegany River into the Chadaghqua Lake thence along the Middle of the said Lake to the north end of the same, thence a Meridian Line from the north end of the said (p. 156.) Lake to the Margin or Shore of Lake Erie.

ARTICLE 4th. The Said Chiefs do agree that the Navigation or Water Communication of the said Conowaga river and the Chadaghqua Lake shall





be free for the Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania in common with themselves, but that neither party shall build or erect dams over or across the Connowaga river so as to obstruct the passage of boats or canoes up or down the same to the Allegany river.

5th. That the Several Villages Belonging to the Signing Chiefs and their people are now living on the said Connowaga Creek and in other parts of the country Suppose to be within the tract of Country west of the west line of the State of New York and east of the line through the Waters as described in the third Article, and as they have no Country to remove to from where they now live the said Chiefs do reserve for their own and their peoples residence, Hunting and fishing all that part of the tract of country described in the Second article, passing from the Allegany river along the middle of the Connowaga Creek, the Chadaghqua Lake and the Meridian line from the north end of said Lake to Lake Erie.

6th. The said Chiefs do engage for and in behalf of themselves and their tribes to give protection to the Citizens of the said state of Pennsylvania and others who may come to trade or transact Business under proper Authority among them and to live peaceably with all the Citizens of the United States. (p. 157.)

ARTICLE 7th. The said Richard Butler and John Gibson Esquires Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania do agree to the aforesaid articles in their true intent and meaning, and they do further engage on the faith of the State of Pennsylvania that the aforesaid Chiefs and the people of their tribes shall have full and peaceable Liberty to

The first of these is the fact that the government has not been able to control the money supply. This has led to a rapid increase in the price level, which has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living. This has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living.

The second of these is the fact that the government has not been able to control the money supply. This has led to a rapid increase in the price level, which has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living. This has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living.

The third of these is the fact that the government has not been able to control the money supply. This has led to a rapid increase in the price level, which has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living. This has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living.

The fourth of these is the fact that the government has not been able to control the money supply. This has led to a rapid increase in the price level, which has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living. This has in turn led to a rapid increase in the cost of living.

hunt and fish within any part of the country first above mentioned they demeaning themselves peaceably towards the Inhabitants, but the said chiefs shall not at any time hereafter directly or indirectly lease, rent or make sale of any part or parcel of the tract here reserved for their use and residence to any other State person or persons.

In Testimony of the above Articles Being duly, Openly and fairly agreed and Concluded upon the Chiefs and Commissioners aforesaid have interchangeably Set their Hands and affixed their Seals the day and Year first above Written.

(Here follow the seal and signatures)

















